P & O
WHISKY IS
10 YEARS OLD.
Drink no Inferior BLEND.
OF ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,102—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRA OF T BOM BRA OF ROYAL ASIA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* PENINSULAR	5237	T. Leigh	24th Nov.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Dec.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jenhson	8th "
M.L. PERSIA	8500	W. A. Wheler	15th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	29th "
			1901.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jenhson	5th Jan.
M. VALETTA	5048	F. N. Tillard	12th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
M.L. EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langborne	26th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfit	2nd Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* PERSIA	8500	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	23rd "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th November, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Dec. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,119	1st Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 395.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in Jan., 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575,
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about

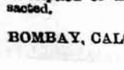
A Primage of 10 per cent. is collected on all Passages.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd Nov., 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,



GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold, DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,635 tons, on the 23rd November, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 27th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 22nd November, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 29th November.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 19th December.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 22nd November.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 22nd November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st November, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov., 1900.
ANNAM	6,208	Poydonot	20th Dec., 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X	17th Jan. 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 12th Dec., 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

O. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

FOR SALE.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE LARGE Building known as VICTORIA HOUSE," Byculla, Bombay, is offered for Sale, the Company having transferred their wholesale Business to the Fort. Suitable for a Factory Machinery Godown, Club, School-house, Library, &c., or TO LET in TENEMENTS. For full particulars apply to

THE GENERAL MANAGER,
PHILLIPS & Co., LD.,
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.

One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.

English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co

TOYS!

TOYS!

TOYS!

NOW on Show at our Fort Establishment a large Selection suitable for Children of all ages, comprising:

DOLLS
DOLLS' HOUSES
DOLLS' PERAMBULATORS
ROCKING HORSES
TRICYCLE HORSES
BUILDING BRICKS
PUZZLES
HORSES AND CARTS
MECHANICAL TOYS in great Variety
LEAD SOLDIERS, & , &c.

INSPECTION INVITED.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

CAUSES OF LOW MORTALITY.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.—A Vegitable Remedy free of injurious combinations; relieves Cough, Cold, Bronchitis, etc. Very Palatable. Per Bottle Ans. 8 and Ans. 14

NEMESIS' AGUE SPECIFIC.—A speedy and certain Remedy for all kinds of Fevers. Kills Ague Malaria Plague, Influenza, Worth trying a Bottle. Please ask for NEMESIS' AGUE SPECIFIC only. Refuse substitute. Re. 1. Per Bot.

NEMESIS' ASTHMA SEDATIVE.—Magic Remedy for Asthma. Subsides Paroxysms in a very short time. Per Bot. Rs. 2-8.

NEMESIS' DENTICLINE.—Tooth-ache no more. Very effective Medicine for Gums and Tooth-aching, Per Bot. Ans. 12.

170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, {F. S. MADON & CO.,} BOMBAY.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND,

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER,

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper.
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

VIOLINS AND FITTINGS,

A LARGE AND ASSORTED COLLECTION.

REAL FRENCH AND SPANISH GUITARS,
NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINES,
BANJOS, AUTO-HARPS, ZITHERS, ETC.,

DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

CYCLING SEASON, 1900.

FREE WHEEL ROYAL ENFIELD BICYCLES

riding with the Jehul Free Wheel Gear and Jehul Free Wheel Brake can be obtained by the use of the Enfield Free Wheel Bicycles.

men will find that long-distance riding can be performed on these magnificent Bicycles with less exhaustion.

Enfields are types of Bicycles that have been popular with the Public for many years past.

is a name that has been associated with the soundest work possible, and their

are built with the best material, and with the utmost care to secure a continuity of the great reputation the Manufactures have steadily acquired.

Cash Quotations and Quotations for Extended Payments on Application to

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE

CYCLE COMPONENTS MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD., have received a few samples of Bicycles manufactured by the Cycle Components Manufacturing Co., Ltd. These Machines contain many Patented and Registered parts in universal demand, the whole being designed on mechanical lines and finished in a style to make them desirable Bicycles.

Gent's Model GCC, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	Cash Rs.	230 ;	Credit Rs.	255
Gent's Model AM/C, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	"	260	"	290
Gent's GCC Model, Gold lined, Extra fittings, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres.	"	300	"	330
Lady's Model AM/C, 23-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	"	285	"	315
Lady's Model BM/C	"	230	"	255

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!

FREE DELIVERY ANY RAILWAY STATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, TO ANY OTHER STATION IN INDIA ONE ANNA EXTRA PER POUND.

PURE or FRENCH, ROASTED and GROUND in tins from 10 Annas to Rs. 1-2 per pound.

DON'T FORGET,

That you pay a higher price for the raw article than we can grow it at,
That there is a natural loss of 20 per cent. weight in roasting,
That you cannot check the proportion of Roasted to Raw Coffee,
That sometimes your Coffee is burnt in roasting,
That sometimes it is under-roasted,
That your Butler will have some of it,
That by buying it ready roasted and weighed you avoid all these causes of loss
That you get a better article,
That there is no handling, all is done by Machinery,
Therefore all householders should buy their Coffee ready for use from

THE UNITED COFFEE GROWERS' CO., LD.,

[CAPITAL 2 LAKHS.]

With every Tin guaranteed. COIMBATORE, Southern India.
WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS. AGENTS WANTED.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLSALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.

KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST

SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	12
With Cur	50	24	13
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Re. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Re. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

OFFICES:
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(Over Crawford and Co.)

RESIDENCE:
CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS,
GRANT ROAD BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "IMRERATOR," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS. The same will be discharged at the Victoria Dock, No. 7.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented before the Steamer's departure, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "SYDNEY," from COLOMBO, the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 12. All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Bombay, 21st November, 1900.

UNVEILING OF DADABHAI NOWROJI'S PORTRAIT.

THE CEREMONY of unveiling the PORTRAIT of Mr. DADABHAI NOWROWJI, recently arrived from England, will take place in the HALL of the FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 24TH INSTANT, at 5-15 P.M. Subscribers to the original DADABHAI NOWROJI TESTIMONIAL FUND and THE PUBLIC are invited to attend. The HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE RANADE has kindly consented to preside.

D. E. WACHA,
M. M. DADINA,
Honorary Secretaries.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO the successful Pupils of the School Division of St. Xavier's College will take place in the College Hall, Carnac Road, on THURSDAY, the 29th November, at 3-30 P.M. Friends who wish to honour the Institution by their presence are requested to apply to the Rector for Cards to secure seats.

J. HOENE, S. J.
Rector St. Xaviers College.

TO LET AT BANDRA.—Khar Road, 5 minutes' walk from the Station.

Two Blocks Nos. C 3 and C 4 of an Upper Storied BUNGALOW. Rent Rs. 40 each.

One BUNGALOW No. A 1. Rent Rs. 35.

Also in the 2 Storied Building, for Hindus Block No. 2, on the Ground Floor, Rent Rs. 23 And for Parsees Blocks No. 7 (Ground Floor) Nos. 9 and 10 (First Floor) and No. 12 (Second Floor). Rent Rs. 26, 31, 26 and 30 respectively.

Apply to
MR. A. J. BILIMORIA,
Manager to Mr. J. N. Tata, Victoria Buildings, Fort.

OPENING OF A NEW BRANCH.

MARSHALL SONS & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS,
BRITANNIA IRON WORKS,
GAINSBOROUGH, ENGLAND,

BEG to call ATTENTION to a new BRANCH Office and Godowns they have just opened in Bombay where they intend keeping a stock of horizontal, vertical and portable Engines, Lancashire, Cornish, Locomotive and Vertical Boilers, Worthington steam pumps, Lathes, Drilling machines and other machinery to suit local requirements.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Stock Lists, plans, estimates and full particulars on application

TO
THE MANAGER
8, Hummum St., BOMBAY.

LONDON OFFICE,
79, Farringdon Road, E. C.

CALCUTTA BRANCH 99, Clive St.

In the mater of the Estate of MERWANJI SORABJI JAMSETJI, deseaced.

NOTICE,—Pursuant to Act XXVIII of 1865 and Section 320 of the Indian Succession Act X of 1865, Notice is hereby given that all persons, being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of the abovenamed Merwanji Sorabji Jamsetji, late of Bombay, Parsi, deceased, who died at Bombay, on the 8th day of February, 1900, and letters of Administration to whose estate and effects having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were, on the 24th day of July, 1900, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to BACHOOBAI, widow, of SORABJI JAMSETJI JEEJEEBHOY, deceased, are hereby required to send to the Undersigned, Solicitors for the said Administratrix, at their office, No 10, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the undersigned at their office on or before the 4th day of December, 1900, as after that date the said Bachoobai, as such administratrix, will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among in her hands, according to the Parsee Law of Intestate Succession, having regard only to the claims of which the said administratrix shall then have had notice, as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Bombay, this 7th day of November, 1900.

PESTANJEE RUSTAM AND KOLA,
Solicitors for the Administratrix.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£ 9,500,000
NEW POLICIES IN 1899.....£ 2,200,000

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN SHAIK ALLI JANJIKER STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd November, 1900, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Bai Mitnabai, widow of Khairaj Lalji, deceased, and heir and legal representative of Parvatibai, deceased, also widow of Kairaj Lalji, deceased, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Narayan, Sukharam, Maruti Sakharam, Aknath Sakharam and Janabai, widow of Sakharam Santoji, by virtue of an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of August, 1896, the following landed properties:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate in Shaik Alli Janjiker Street, in the town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 132 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 533, new No. 6205, old survey No. 821, new survey No. 2334, and bounded on the north and east by the property of Mulji Purshotam, on the south by the said Shaik Alli Janjiker Street, and on the west by the property of the mortgagors, and which premises are registered in the books of the Municipality of Bombay under ward B. No. 1214, Street No. 253, and were formary and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses and premises standing thereon, situate in Shaik Alli Janjikar Street, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 176 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 554, new No. 6207, old Survey No. 2333, and bounded on the north by the said Shaik Alli Janjikar Street on the south by the property of Thuker Mulji, on the east by the property of the mortgagors, and on the west by the sweeper's passage and which said premises are registered by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward B. No. 1843, Street No. 247-251, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, aply to Messrs. Tyebjee, Dayabhai and Co., Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 21st November, 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GUN METAL CIGARETTE CASES, Snuff-Boxes, and Tobacco Boxes. New goods in Gun Metal at MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 Per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—A large and varied assortment offered at HALF PRICE at our Branch Pharmacy, next Bombay Club Gate Bolton & Co.) CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS in fancy goods, plated ware, &c.— KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

GENT'S EVENING DRESS.—Dress Jackets, Silk Collar and Facings, Rs. 40. Evening Dress Suits, Rs. 85. White Dress Vests, Rs. 9-8. Dress Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8. Dress Pumps, Rs. 9-8.—ASQUITH and LORD opposite Clock Tower.

AUCTION SALE of Lieut.-Colonel J. Wilkin's Valuable Furniture, Plateware, Glass and Crockeryware, &c., at Landsdowne House, Apollo Bunder, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

AUCTION SALE of the YACHT "KISMET," 5 Tons with Sails and Jiney, at No 1 Slip, H. M.'s Dockyard, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 23rd November, at 3 P.M.

ON VIEW.—The late Mr. H. P. Colambawala's Bona-fide Sale of Valuable Furniture, Piano, Carriages and Horses, &c., at Readymoney House, Nepean Sea Road.

XMAS CARDS with appropriate words, Plain, from one Pice, Mechanical, from half anna and Folding from one anna each, at SHROFF BROS., Cheapest House.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5 Churen Gate Street, Bombay.

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THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Meadows Street, Bombay.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm, supplies English Nurses, high caste Goanese, and Mahomedan Cooks, Butlers, &c. Guarantee servant's work. Patronized by Leading Clubs, Messes, Hotels, Army and Navy. Forwards Servant's Certificates if required. —OSBORNE & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay,

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1900, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Manazon and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-10-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandora.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 12) and other Hand Organs, rates and lists of tunes can be had from STAFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker had been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c, Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription. Rs. 1 per year including Postage

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building Charing Cross, London

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routs in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 3 annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus

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FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1. Postage annas 4. To be had at this Office

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

BABY CHAIRS.
Patent, Adjustable, Cane and Wood.
Also Utility Tables, for Hospitals and Sick Rooms

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

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Help the Britisher and British Industry,
BY SMOKING THE
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CIGARETTES,

Made in London by Messrs. J. B. JOHNSON & Co., and thereby assist the families of those that are fighting and falling for their Queen and Country.

For every 1,000 Cigarettes sold FOUR ANNAS will be given to the Transvaal War Fund, consequently by buying the "Dilkhoosh" you indirectly give your mite to the War Fund.

THE "DILKHOOSH"
ARE THE FINEST AND BEST CIGARETTES GOING.

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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanganj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
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Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent, per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent, per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo,	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow	Kobe.
Thalping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
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47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

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AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
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RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

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WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 54
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 62
Half-yearly	" 26	Half-yearly	" 31
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ..... Rs. 3
Second do. ..... " 2-8
Third do. ..... " 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS,

First insertion ..... As. 8 per line
Second do ..... " 4½
Third do ..... " 2½

the Native Languages, double the above.

or Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding lines ..... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be Inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

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INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897.

£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates of other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,

FLEMING SHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCY COMPANY.

ALL

INTENDING ASSURERS

should send for the

COMPANY'S PROSPECTUS

issued as at 1st January 1900.

REVISED AND REDUCED RATES

AND

Every Concession Possible in Life Assurance.

THE FUNDS EXCEED

RS. 1,60,00,000.

Claims Paid for Over

ONE CRORE

since the Company was Established in 1874.

The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

LOWEST SAFE RATES,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES,
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON, BROWN,
Manager.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee,

Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.

Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED.....Rs. 11,05,82,460

ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,92,58,42

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable a Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

19 BANK STREET BOMBAY.

DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 80 years (1899 sale was a record) vouches them

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 21.

2 3-4 per cent Consols.....£ 98 11-16—1-8
3 per cent Rentes .....£100 3-4 unch'd.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....£110 ,,
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities .....£94 3-4—1-8
Bar Silver in London.....29 5-8 unch'd.
Do New York .....64 1-8 ,,
Exchange on London at Paris .....25'11 ,,
Do New York .....4'84 5-8 plus 1-8
Discount, Bank of England .....4 p. c. unch'd.
Do Short London Bills .....3 3-4 p. c.—1-8
Do Indian Bank Bills .....3 7-8 p. c. unch'd.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £100,000 for Egypt.

IMPORTS into and EXPORTS from Bombay of Gold and Silver to Foreign Ports since the departure of last mail :—

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.
Gold Coins	14,795	1,650
Silver Bars	737,978*	.....
Silver Coins	130,818	8,47 583

* This does not include Rs. 15'15 imported on Government account.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Annexed is a statement showing the present position of the Bank of England, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the average quotation of English wheat, the price of Silver and the Bankers' Clearing-house return, compared with the two previous years :—

	Oct. 31st 1900	Nov. 1st 1899	Nov. 2nd 1898
	£	£	£
Circulation	29,862,630	28,613,890	27,572,685
Public Deposits	7,355,418	7,820 639	5,948,380
Other Deposits	40,500,441	41,136,044	36,356,867
Govt. Securities	19,691,034	15,185,990	13,559,640
Other do.	25,659'468	30,068,922	28,455,171
Reserve	20,337,256	21,597,720	21,099,862
Coin and Bullion	32,524,886	33,411,670	31,872,547
Prop. assets to liab. p. c.	42 3-8	43 15-16	49 1-16
Bank rate p. c.	5	5	4
Consols 2 3-4 p.c.	98 1-2	103 15-16	103 3-4
English wheat	27s. 11d.	28s. 1d.	47s. 4d.
Clearing house returns	193,150,000	192,908,000	170,141,000

HOME REMITTANCES.

How much money the Indian Government will require to remit home during the next few months cannot be determined with certainty, but the amount will apparently be small.

For the 12 months to March 31 next the sales of drafts were placed in the Budget at £16,440,000 as against the actual sale of £19,000,000 last year. But the Indian Government has found it necessary to raise a sterling loan of £3,000,000. Further, the British Government has incurred a large debt to India for troops used in South Africa and in China, and this indebtedness must be at least £3,000,000 for the year. Further, the Indian Government has apparently paid in India for a portion of the silver it has bought this year, and something like £1,000,000 of the gold un-earmarked has probably been availble to meet the home charges. Hence the total drafts which the Government requires to sell may not exceed £9,500,000. Towards this amount it has sold drafts to the extent of about £4,900,000, leaving about £4,600,000 to be remitted in the remaining five months of the year. From the middle of Oct. last year to the end of March the amount remitted was nearly £9,000,000. Thus should the Indian Government offer for sale only £4,600,000 of drafts in the remaining five months, should the export of cotton and other produce from India be as large as expected, and should the imports of produce into India be small, as seems likely for a time at any rate, very large shipments of gold in the first instance, and of silver in the second, may have to be made to meet the demand for exchange. Possibly the gold shipments will be avoided under the new Gold Act, which permits the Secretary of State for India "to extend the gold coin or bullion held by him or any other funds at his disposal in the purchase of silver bullion," and transmit the same to India for currency purposes, and declares that "the silver bullion so purchased shall, until rupees are added to the currency reserve be held as security for currency notes. In other words, should exchange rise to a point which brings gold into the Bank of England to the credit of the currency reserve, the gold may be used to buy silver, and the uncoined metal will immediately become a portion of the currency reserve.

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton Market on Tuesday closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was strong. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 83,000 bales. Surats 100 bales. Spot 5 20-32 plus 1-16. Arrivals closed steady.

Futures Liverpool—

Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-March	May-June	Aug.-Sept.
5'28	5'25	5'19	5'15	5'3

—1-64 unchanged plus 1-64 plus 1-64 unchanged.

In New York —

Receipts at the Ports	72,000
,, Last year	40,000
Exports to Great Britain	17,000
,, Continent	1,000
Mid.-Uplands	10 1-4 plus 3-16
Futures, month of February	9'84 plus 6
,, ,, May	9'81 plus 8

The following are the quotations wired by Reuter for Surat description of Cotton :—

Broach	Fine	5 28-32 plus 1-16
,,	F. G.	5 21-32 ,,
,,	Good	5 17-32 ,,
Oomras	Fine	4 28-32 ,,
,,	F. G.	4 22-32 ,,
,,	Good	4 18-32 ,,
M. G. ,,	Good	4 18-32 ,,
,,	Fine	4 28-32 ,,
Belati	Fine	4 20-32 ,,
,,	Good	4 8-32 ,,
Bhownuggur	Fine	4 26-32 ,,
,,	F. G.	4 20-32 ,,
,,	Good	4 16-32 ,,
Bengals	Fine	4 16-32 ,,
,,	F. G.	4 10-32 ,,
,,	Good	4 6-32 ,,
M. G. Bhownugur	Fine	4 28-32 ,,
Egyptian Fair Brown		8 ,,
Khandeish	Good	4 11 32 ,,
,,	F. G.	4 15-16 ,,

THE LOCAL COTTON MARKET was steady yesterday but there were conflicting influnces at work. Telegrams reporting a rise in Liverpool and New York tended to harden prices but the rise already established offered inducement to speculators to take their profit and under the considerable volume of sales for this purpose prices gave way some two and in some cases three rupees. We quote :—

Bengal,	Fine	Ready	Rs 195	January	Rs. 197
,,	F. G.	,,	,, 185	,,	,, 187
Broach	Fine	,,	,, 210	March	,, 237
,,	Good	,,	,, 190	,,	,, 227

There were sold for Mill consumption some 100 Akola (old) at Rs. 170; 100 Dhulia at Rs. 208-8; 100 Chalisgaon at Rs. 217-8; 200 Bengal at Rs. 189.

Receipts of various growths of Cetton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

	Yesterday.	Total to date. Since 1st Oct. 1900	Since 1st Oct. 1899.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	719	3,310	10,156
Barsee and Nugur	123	3,349	761
Berar	1,050	5 507	12,254
Hingunghat	64	174	393
Dhollera	...	1,398	19,920
Broach	...	1180	1,852
Compta and Dharwar	...	5,217	7,223
Westerns	...	1,274	443
Bengals	872	10,054	44,262
Sind	...	151	2,102
Persian	44	715	163
American	...	304	2,227
Egyptian	..	1,527	847
Other sorts	...	594	793
Total	2,872	33,754	103,396

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

We have now received from Mr. Henry, G. Hester, the Secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, his weekly satistical circular dated Oct. 19. The following tables give in bales the details of the movement of the American cotton crop of the current season into sight up to the date mentioned, with the figures for the corresponding period of the three preceding seasons :—

	1900-1	1899-1900
Receipts at ports since Sept. 1st ...	160 393	1492'3
Overland to mills and Canada-net	106241	191771
Interior stocks in excess of Sept. 1st	310001	317383
Southern mills' takings, less consumed at Southern ports included in port receipts	209835	223953
Total in sight.....	2226440	2225600
Per cent of crop in sight	?	2359-100
Brought into sight after Oct. 19th	?	7210756
Total crop.....	?	9436416
	1898-1899	1897-1898
Receipts at ports since Sept. 1st ...	17068'3	15879977
Overland to mill's and Canada-net	124291	150702
Interior stocks in excess of Sept. 1st	349491	262582
Southern mill's takings, less consumed ot Southern ports included in port receipts	194553	179356
Total in sight	2369228	2180517
Per cent of crop in sight	21 01-100	19 47-100
Brought into sight after Oct. 19th	8905612	9019977
Total crop.....	11274840	11199994

The difficulty of forming any opinion as to the ultimate size of the crop from the early movements is well illustrated by this exhibit.

It will be noticed that on the date given the total quantity in sight, according to this authoritative showing, exceeded the movement of last year by only 780 bales; but it exceeded the movement of the much larger crop season 1897-98 by 45,923 bales, although the crop of 1897-8 was all but the largest crop on record, and exceeded the total yield of last season by upwards of 3-4 million bales. On the other hand, the figures for the current season fall short of the record for the corresponding date of 1898-9, which gave actually the largest crop ever gathered, by 142,788. bales.

TRADE IN PIECE GOODS.—The following interesting table, compiled from the Board of Trade returns, shows (in millions of yards) the exports of cotton piece-goods of all kinds from Great Britain for 1897-1898 and 1899 and the proportionate distribution to various countries :—

	1897	1898	1899	Average three years.	Proportion per cent.
India	1759'1	2083'8	2180'8	2008	39'03
South America	457'1	551'2	540'0	505	9'81
China	445'2	486'3	554'1	495	9'61
Africa (including) Egypt	388'9	380'9	415'8	395	7'67
Turkey	427'7	389'6	332'7	383	7'44
Europe (excluding) Turkey	265'7	279'4	280'4	275	5'34
Java and Philippines	176'0	160'7	191'5	176	3'42
West Indies, Mexico and Central America	160'3	148'3	218'9	176	3'42
Australia	149'2	159'6	164'9	158	3'05
Straits Settlements	113'8	140'8	117'2	124	2'41
Japan	94'0	105'0	93'8	97	1'89
United States and Canada	85'4	80'7	109'6	92	1'79
Persia	33'7	29'7	34'8	33	64
Other countries	235'9	220'0	239'5	232	4'50
	4792	5216	5440	5149	40000

A correspondent writes :—Samples of cloth woven at the Manchester Technical School with "cellulose" weft appear to show that this new yarn is capable of being utilised with advantage in the production of a considerable variety of textile fabrics. The material is not spun but is prepared directly from wood pulp by a special process. Only very low counts have yet been produced, but these can be profitably put upon the market in the grey state at from 2 1-2d. to 2 3-4d. per lb. The work of the samples is cotton cellulose not having yet been used except as weft The new yarn takes colour excellently, especially when it is dyed in the pulp. Indeed, some of the patterns have been worn with dyed weft; but it can be either bleached or dyed in the piece, and seems to be well adapted for finishing and filling. The specimens produced at the Technical School consist of figured cloth made from grey warp and coloured wefts, figured towelling and plain cloth, grey, and dyed. The fabric appears to be well suited for heavy curtains, furniture upholstery and coverings, linings, quilts and hollands, in short for most purposes in which stoutness and retention of shape, as in curtains, are desired. The samples are being exhibited at the warehouse of Messrs. A. Baumam, and Co, of Tib Lane, Manchester.

Summary of Daily arrivals of Produce into Bombay :—

	Yesterday.	Since 1st Jan. 1900.	Since 1st Jan. 1899.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat	9,453	2,157,468	4,964,157
Linseed	3,335	713,897	2,049,580
Rapeseed	159	620,289	1,943,701
Gingellyseed	14,449	1,176,075	1,234,779
Poppyseed	196	453,760	582,386
Groundnuts	53	45,916	141,427
Castorseed	655	506,865	878,259
Rice	3,889	12,816,530	...
Myrabollams	831	294,244*	5,077,177

* Since 1st April not recorded.

THE BOMBAY WHEAT MARKET was quiet yesterday with no business to report and no change in prices. White Delhi still at Rs. 4-8.

THE LINSEED market was firm with a good demand for old and new crop, one large native firm in particular being in the market for the former. We quote :—

Linseed, Bold (old) Rs. 10-8.
,, (new) Rs. 8-10 to 8-9.

RAPESEED was also firm but there was no business doing. The rates are :—

Brown Cawnpore (old) Rs. 7-12.
,, ,, (new) Rs. 6-8.
,, Delhi ,, Rs. 6 10-0.
Yellow, Cawnpore, Rs. 7.
,, Guzerat, Rs. 7-12.

POPPYSEED was firm and a leading European house was buying old crop. We quote :—

Poppyseed (old) Rs. 8-14.
,, (new) Rs. 7-12

THE CASTORSEED market was strong with a number of buyers, one house taking old stuff and several natives buying forward. The prices stand at :—

Castorseed, (old) Rs. 37-4.
,, (new) Rs. 33-4.

GINGELLYSEED was quiet with only a moderate demand on the part of exporters. The prices are :—

New 50 per cent, Rs. 41.
,, 75 per cent, Rs. 42-8.
,, 15 per cent Rs. 43-8.
Red Rs. 41.

PROPOSED DUTY ON ENGLISH COAL.

At the quarterly meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerre held a day or two before the last English mail left, Mr. John Thomson, the President, in the conrse of his remarks, said "Mr. George Harwood, M.P., proposes to introduce a Bill in the House of Commons imposing a duty on coal exported from the United Kingdom to foreign nations. It is argued that coal is an article of which the country possesses but a limited quantity, and that it is inexpedient to allow it to go without restriction into the hands of our Continental rivals, when we may soon experience a serious scarcity of it ourselves. Your Board are very unwilling to support the imposition of any taxes either on imports or exports and they feel that before such a proposal could be advocated it would be necessary to have very full information as to the probable supply of the mineral. Further consideration of the subject has been adjourned till further information is before the Board."

SUGAR BOUNTIES.

Passing on to the question of the Continental sugar export bounties, Mr. Thomson said: At the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire held towards the close of last June a resolution was adopted in the following terms :—"That this Congress thinks the time has fully arrived for a settlement of the Sugar bounties question, and requests her Majesty's Government to enter as soon as practicable into a convention with Austria, Germany, and the other powers who have expressed their willingness to abolish bounties, such convention to contain a penal clause prohibiting the entry of bounty-fed sugar into the territories of the contracting powers." At previous meetings of the Association of Chambers of Comerce of the United Kingdom the policy expressed in this resolution has been condemned. On all these occasions the representatives of this Chamber earnestly opposed every kind of legislative retaliatory action in respect of the bounties. We contended for the liberty of the purchaser to buy the products off honest industry, wherever produced at the lowest possible price, without regard to the advantages, natural or artificial, which the producer might enjoy. We also held that a policy of retaliation against bounties, even if it were not economically unsound, would lead us into endless difficulties, not only with foreign nations but also with our fellow-citizens in the Colonies. However, the Congress adopted the resolution, a copy of which was sent to Lord Salisbury, and he was requested to receive a deputation in support of it. This morning we learn that his Lordship has not been able to see his way to hold the interview, partly because of the pressure of other public business and partly because it would not, in his opinion, be desirable to approach foreign Powers on the subject until the views of the House of Commons have been more definitely expressed. It is satisfactory, however, to observe that the Continental Powers concerned are now themselves contemplating a large reduction of the bounties, as a first step, in all probability to their entire abolition."

THE LIVERPOOL WOOL AUCTION began on Tuesday, 17,000 bales were offered. The competition was fair and Yellows went 1-4 to 1-2 higher. Other qualities firm.

EXCHANGE was very slack yesterday. There was no business passing and the market was very dull in consequence of the slackness of the export trade. There are some Bazaar buyers of Bank Demand at 1'4 for 15th December to 15th January, but this has not been obtainable. We quote :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfers	1s. 3 15-16d.
,, Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 3-16d.
,, ,, Francs	169 1-2
30 days' ,, Japan	148 1-2
,, ,, Hongkong	153 1-2
,, ,, Shanghai	208½
Silver in London	29 5-8
,, in New York	64 1-8

Business in the cloth section of the Home market shows much the same features as when we last wrote on the subject though in some instances transaction are more numerous, as buyers have paid prices which they hesitated to give previously. There is a good deal of inquiry for India staples and light bleaching fabrics, but it is unevenly distributed; and while increased volume is mentioned in some quarters the limits generally make transactions very difficult or even impossible. Buyers for Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras are evidently purchasing goods quietly, in anticipation of season's requirements, where able to do so at reasonable prices. For the China markets some inquiry for Singapore and Burmah was spoken of, before the last mail left England, and offers for good for Java and Manilla occasionally result in business. For the smaller Asiatic and for the Mediterranean markets a moderate business in small lines may be recorded.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened yesterday at Rs. 97 3-8 and remained unchanged at the same price for the whole day with very little doing. At the close we quote :—Rs. 97 7-16 per Cash and 97 3-8 for delivery on 30th November.

THE SHARE MARKET remains quiet and unchanged at previous quotations. Petits are at Rs. 1,785.

FREIGHTS were quiet yesterday as usual and little business was passing. Antwerp (measurement) in s.s. Cardium was done at Rs. 16 9-6 and she is now full. We quote the same rate as before :—

Liverpool	16s.
Hull ,, ...	17s.
Hamburg ,, ...	15s.
Antwerp ,, ...	15s.
Dunkirk ,, ...	16s. 6d.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th Nov., as compared with the statement of 6th Nov. :—

LIABILITIES.	November 6. Rs. A. P.	November 13. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,01,00,000 0 0	1,01,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,36,41,215 5 3	1,43 20 460 5 6
Other Deposits, &c.	6,67,25,162 8 2	6,77,23,61 11 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,42,394 6 6	3,42,295 15 9
Sundries	19,31,912 11 2	18,22,523 3 1
Rs....	11,29,00,684 15 1	11,43,12,641 1 0

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	80,37,339 0 0	87,22,728 0 0
Other authorised Investmts.	78,33,873 8 0	78,69,607 4 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,70,85,475 4 9	1,70,47,412 10 10
Accounts of Credit on do. ...	2,45,01,711 6 5	2,50 01 141 9 7
Bills discounted, &c.	1,52,56,183 7 4	1,60 95 967 13 1
Balances with other Banks.	13,10,045 0 3	13,27,788 5 1
Bullion	514 8 4	514 8 4
Dead Stock	16,02,537 1 6	15,99,363 6 9
Stamps	10,419 14 1	10,552 14 5
Sundries	8,70 045 7 10	8,70,351 3 7
Cash, &c., at Head Office a.	1,39,41,128 13 3	1,36 12,915 10 10
Do. at Branches b ..	2,24,51,440 7 4	2,21,53,514 13 6
Rs....	11,29,00,684 15 1	11,43,12,641 1 0

a Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value..... Rs. 6,22 935 0-0
b Do. do. do. ..... ,, 2,10,877-8-0
Total.....Rs. 8,33,812-8-0

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office...	4,31,390	Dec.
Do. at Branches.....	11,10,644	Inc.
Other Deposits.....	9,42,199	Inc.
Post Bills	1,00,493	Dec.

ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	7,21,132	Inc.
Loans	38,063	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	4,59,430	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	8,29,34	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	3,28,183	Dec.
Cash at Branches	2,97,926	Dec.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 27th October :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs. a. p.
Capital paid-up	60,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	22,00,000 0 0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 23,02,160-3-10 } Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 10,25,972-2-3 }	35,28,132 6 1
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches...	248,84,551 10 8
Bank Post Bills, etc.	25,046 6 6
Sundries	2,59,421 10 2
Total.....	368,97,152 1 5

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	80,01,399 12 11	
Other authorised Investments	8,99,633 6 0	
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	37,82,595 11 1	
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities.....	65,78,979 8 5	
Bills discounted and purchased	61,69,44 14 11	
Balances with other Banks	9,86,318 2 6	
Bullion	7,921 0 3	
Dead Stock	9,71,074 1 11	
Stamps.....	10,838 2 2	
Sundries	1,52,538 0 4	
	275,51,938 4 6	
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches a	93,45,513 12 11	
Total...Rs.	368,97,452 1 5	

a Including 11,441½ Sovereigns Rs. 2,16,642-8-0.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry....	500	00	...	5 pr. ct.	600
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.....	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	470

PRESS COMPANIES,

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	41
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	800
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dv Rs 20	160xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	65
Breulse Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvd R30	155
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs 15	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,325
English Press and Manfg ...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Egrt	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	425
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	450	450	500	dvd Rs35	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	135
Khangaum ...	240	480	480	dvd Rs 80	460
Bahuva Press Co., Ld.....	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	22
ahmadpur a Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld ...	300	500	500	53	55
Morcantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	424
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs3	417
Munmar M	000	250	all	dvd Rs2	180
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs5	535
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	150
Prince of Wales Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	100	500	00	20	1 5
Sassoon.....	500	500	70	30	300xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	20	340xd
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	125	1,000
Sora b Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	20	325
Surat City Press Co., Ld.,	37	200	all	1	
Volkart.....	...	000	...	Rs 80	1000xd

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h, 12m. Sun sets, 5h, 21m. High water, 10-52m., 11-49s. Low water, 5-3m. 4-54s.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
University Examination Results—S. C. E., F. C. E., F. Ag., S. Ag.
Polo on the Maidan, 5 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5 p.m.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The students of St. Mary's College, present and past, will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, at 5-45 p.m. :—

March	Wedding March ..... Nadler
Selection	Lucia di Lammermoor ..... Donizetti
Valse	Mia Cara ..... Bucalossi
Potpourri (Coronet Solo)	Old yet New ..... Gartner
Song	Aus vollem Menschenherzen... Franke
Galop	Io's Feur ..... Ft Wagne.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Shamrao Sitaram, a Hindoo, appeared to answer a charge of cheating, preferred against him by a Hindoo woman, named Somabai. Mr. De Quadros, pleader, appeared on behalf of the complainant. The complainant stated that she wanted to prosecute her husband for assault, and with that view secured the services of the accused, who represented himself as a vakil or vakil's clerk. The accused agreed to manage the case for Rs. 10, which were paid to him. An information was filed, but the process fee having not been paid and the complainant kept in ignorance about the day of the hearing, the case was dismissed. Hence this proceedings. The accused was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE OFF-SHOOT OF THE DURANT TRIAL.

THE case in which Nanabhoy Cowaji Engineer stands charged with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, namely, the Durant Case, was again called on for hearing before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday. Mr. Yorke-Smith, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute; Mr. Davur, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company, Solicitors, said he took notes of the cross-examination of the accused by Clive Durant at the High Court, on behalf of one of the persons involved in the case. The notes were put in as exhibit.

Mr. Baba Luxmonji, Interpreter, of the High Court, said he interpreted evidence given by the accused at the Criminal Sessions. He remembered the accused saying that he was a certificated engineer and that he had sent his certificate to Perim.

After some further evidence the case was again adjourned.

THE GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday, at the registered office of the company, No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, Mr. Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas presiding. The following directors' report was submitted to the meeting :—

Your directors now beg to place before you their fifth report and the audited balance sheet of the company for the year ended 30th June 1900. Your directors regret that the working of the year showed a loss of Rs. 19,741-0-8. This unfavourable result is due to adverse circumstances of the prevailing cotton famine and the depressed state of the yarn market in China, owing to which the mill worked for nine months of the year up to 1st April last, including short time for a period of three months. The mill was closed as intimated in the last report up to the end of the year. On the 1st July last the mill was re-opened and worked short hours up to the 19th of August last, and since the 20th August it is now working full time with about 22,000 spindles. The agents have voluntarily given up the entire amount of commission earned by them for the year. The mill buildings, machinery (boiler and engine excluded) and stocks have been insured for Rs. 11,91,250-0-0. One of your directors Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, resigned his seat on the board which vacancy your directors have not thought fit to fill up at present. Two of your directors Messrs Mapsukhbhai Bhugubhai and Ratanshaw Dadabhoy retire by rotation but they are eligible for re-election.

The report was adopted and resolutions embodied in the report were passed. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings of the meeting

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

RACES TO BE HELD ON SATURDAY NEXT

SHIP'S boats (service rig) race, start at 3-15 p.m. Course No. 8.

Yachts handicap race. Small yachts start at 3 o'clock, others at 3-30. Course No. 3.

'Tomtit' class race. Start at 3-35. Course No. 8. Entries close at noon on Friday.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING FUND.

THE honorary secretary acknowledges with thanks the following offeiteries in connection with the above and requests the incumbents of other churches, where similar collections were made to be good enough to forward the same to him as early as possible :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
St. Thomas Cathedral	130	11	4
Gir

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOFORTES for Pupils.
PIANOFORTES for Teachers.
PIANOFORTES for Artists.
PIANOFORTES for the Home.
PIANOFORTES for the Hall.
PIANOFORTES for the Concert.
PIANOFORTES Upright.
PIANOFORTES Square.
PIANOFORTES Grand.
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PIANOFORTES by celebrated makers.
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Cash prices lower than London Cash prices. Astonishing but nevertheless a fact.
EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT ARRANGED.

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Above Singer Manufacturing Company.
VISITING HOURS FROM
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Opposite the Bombay General Pot Office

MR. EDGAR FAULKNER,
ORGANIST and CHOIRMASTER, ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL, BOMBAY, late Organist of All Saints' Cathedral, Allahabad; Officiating Organist in 1899, St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta; Pupil of Dr. Arnold, Winchester Cathedral; and of the late Mr. CHARLES VICTOR, of the Carl Rosa Opera Co.,

IS OPEN TO RECEIVE PUPILS for the ORGAN, PIANO, HARMONY, and particularly for the CULTIVATION of the VOICE.

Candidates prepared for Trinity College, London,

Results of private pupils for 1900: 18 passed the Theoretical Examination, two gaining maximum marks; 2 passed the Teachers' or Higher Examination, one gaining the Associateship of the College; 4 in the Senior and 3 in the Intermediate Grade.

Classes taught Harmony and Singing on special terms.

For terms, apply to

MR. EDGAR FAULKNER,
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R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market Present Price Rs. 5-4 per CWT. Delivered Free.
Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. Supplied.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
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NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON. W.C.,
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INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

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ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
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FOR PERUSAL IN THE
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ALSO
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NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLIOY,
BY
TODARMAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Adana, 2,178 tons, Captain A Smith, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bezwada, 3,270 tons. Captain E W Peck, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE hired transport Ashruff, 1,852 tons, Captain A Newby, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, which port she left on the 13th instant empty.

THE s s Barawa, 934 tons, Captain S Jaffer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar 30th October, with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 11 deck passengers.

THE s s Clan Stuart, 1,329 tons, Captain A Milne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius 7th November, with a cargo of sugar. The vessel is consigned to Mr H G M Ajam.

THE Austrian Lloyd S N Co's s s Trieste, 3,103 tons, Captain A Mitis, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, &c., with a general cargo and Rev Papile and four Missionaries, Mr and Mrs Flor as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 593 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr Macerdsky, Mr H P Hodgson, 10 natives and 60 deck passengers.

THE s s Sheikh, 2,823 tons, Captain C Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta 11th Nov., with a cargo of coal and Mr Geo Jewell as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs M M and Co.

THE s s Aurora, 1,826 tons, Captain S Green, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Batoum, 28th October, with a cargo of 93,000 cases and 20,000 tins of kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to A Montichoff.

THE B I S N Co's s s Upada, 3,382 tons, Captain A S Houstoun, R N R, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Calcutta 28th October via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr S H Newell, Mr C M Gray and 13 deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers on board the s s Sydney, sailing for Marseilles, etc., this (Thursday) morning at 8 o'clock:—For Marseilles—Major W D Whatman, Capt E H Watson, Mrs L Gordon, Mr Pilinski, Mr J Navarro, Mr A Navarro, Lt Henriques, Lt Col and Mrs Monteith, Lt H C D Jarett, Mrs Woods, Mrs L Crosier, Mr E Beecroft, Mr Bartholin, Mr Touret, Mr Bigler, Mr Fouiaz, and Lt S M Tahourdin. For Port Said from Yokohama—Mrs Barbier and 2 children and Mr de Mirny. For Suez from Shanghai—Mr and Mrs de Rosthern. 13 deck passengers from Singapore and 23 from Bombay to Aden.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—NOVEMBER 21

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim			Greet		Receiving Hulk
Magdala			Greet		Turret-ship
Abyssinia			Greet	Wet Basin	Turret-ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Assaye			Contes		Torpedo Catcher
Sphinx			Phillips		Royal Navy
Dalhousie			Piffard	Dry Dock	R I M S
Tientsin	2535	Daniel			P & O Co
Patrick Stewart		Tindall	Wet Basin		I G T Steamer
Pekin	2522	Hayward			P & O Co
Forerio	2391	White			M M & Co
Khrenfels	3353	Gramberg			Glade & Co
Peninsular	3047	Leigh			P & O Co
Chilka	1450	Tipper			M M & Co
Brantwood	2299	Robertson			Corry Brothers
Culna	1484	Hill			M M & Co
Loch Tay	3416	Stephens			M M & Co
Adana	2178	Smith			M M & Co
Kilwa	993	Whitehead			M M & Co
Morea	4151	Adams			M M & Co
Robert Irvine	2331	MacKay			Ralli Bros
St Ninian	1938	Ramsay			M M & Co
Secundra	1675	Groom	Calcutta		M M & Co
Zaida	2883		Negapatam		M M & Co
Nadir	2041	Morgan			T M & Co
Bombay	2049	Fraser			M M & Co
Upada	3 82	Houstoun			M M & Co
Aurora	18 6	Green			A Montochoffe
Clan Stuart	1329	Milne			H M Ajam
Barawa	234	Jaffer			M M & Co
Sheikh	2828	Jones			M M & Co
Ashruff	1852	Newby			H S Joosub
Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	24-11	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
F	Sultan	1781	Pablenz	Zanzibar	23-11	A Strandes
M	Ballaarat	2860	Field			P & O Co
N & O	Aratia	4167	Pardit	London	1-12	P & O Co
P & Q	Hochheimer	1810	Shamscheit	Hamburg	23-11	G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani		552	Fakeer	Bhownager	24-11	Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
2	Persia	2730	Mitchell	Liverpool	27-11	W & A G & Co
3	Cardium	3953	Daniel	Antwerp	24-11	W & A G & Co
7	Imperator	2320	Feilner	Trieste	1-12	A L S N Co
8	Trieste	3203	Mitis	Calcutta	24-11	A L S N Co
9	Ilanda	3360	Tice	Calcutta	24-11	M M & Co
10	Stanley Hall	2660	Browne	Liverpool	5-12	K N & Co
12	Sydney	4232	Aubert	Marseilles	22-11	M M & Co
15	Florida	2055	Chapman	Dunkirk	25-11	M M & Co
16	Booldana	2860	McChellord	Repairing		M M & Co

MERKWETHER DRY DOCK.

Indravati		513	Adam	G Port	22-11	Shepd & Co
Satrunji		547	Ahued	Karachi	24-11	Do

*Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Upada s	Houstoun	Calcutta, Oct 28
	Aurora s	Green	Batoum, Oct 28
21	Sydney s	Aubert	Yokohama, Oct 16
	Barawa s	Jaffer	Zanzibar, Oct 30
	Sheikh s	Jones	Calcutta, Nov 11
	Clan Stuart s	Milne	Mauritius, Nov 7
	Ashruff (Transport)	Newby	Calcutta, Nov 13

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Benzal s	Barcham	Shanghai
	Aloolm s	Curtis	Tuticorin
	Rasmora s	MacLennan	Calcutta
	Bezwada s	Peck	Calcutta
	Trieste s	Mitis	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Adana, Smith, for Calcutta.
" Kilwa, Whitehead, for Persian Gulf.
" Sydney, Aubert, for Marseilles, &c.

The steamer Brantwood, entered for loading yesterday for Rotterdam.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 21.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Stanley Hall s—400 boxes bar soap, H Ebramjee; 750 boxes bar soap, A Ebrahim; 200 cases bar soap, A Shaik Adam.

FROM LONDON.

Egypt s—55 cases provision and medicine, Treacher and Co.
Clydesdale s—124 cases wines, D Cowasjee; 8 cases port and 5 cases rum, Cutler Palmer and Co; 120 cases claret and 20 cases provision, J S Pimento; 3 cases pianos, Soundy and Co.
Arabia s—43 cases ham, bacon, cheese, &c, and 6 cases medicine, Phillips and Co; 14 cases stationery, &c, Treacher and Co; 40 cases biscuits, W and A Graham and Co; 8 cases photo materials, Nadkasni and Co; 10 cases photo materials, D M Dukle and Co.

FROM BOULOGNE.

Egypt s—3 cases brandy, Treacher and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Westburn s—150 cases school slates, A A Hoosen.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—30 bales wool N Nenjee; 430 cwt kang grain, N Heerjee; 40 bales wool, J Khetsey; 203 bales wool and 1,000 cwt wheat bran, W and A Graham and Co; 2,001 cwt myrabollams, H K Mooca.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—40 cwt condiments, Merwanjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 22 bales hides, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 35 bales cotton, B Jethabhoy.

FOR GLASGOW.

Persia s—2,000 cwt bonemeal, The Bombay Company, Ld.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hochheimer s—337 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 315 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 165 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 5 bales hemp, Kidi le Reave and Co; 29 bales cotton dropping and 55 bales cotton fly, Jamsedji Cowasji 25 bales hemp, Purshotum Bhimjee; 155 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton fly, V Premjee; 126 cwt coir fibre, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,001 cwt gingellyseed, E D sassoon and Co; 4,002 cwt gingellyseed, Jonn Fachiri; 935 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 550 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperator s—4,000 cwt castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—2,000 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.
Florida s—2,000 cwt gingellyseed, D Nanjee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Cardium s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Florida s—2,001 cwt linseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Imperator s—3,499 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd November.

1. There will be 40-pr. R M L Gun Drill at the Town Hall Compound and Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-day at 8-45 p.m.
2. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder on Saturday next 24th instant at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the Annual Gun Target practice. Dress—Drill order without arms, nutties to be worn. No. 3 Sub-division of each Company is detailed for first relief.

By Order,
C. C. KERNICK, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A Cinderella Dance will be held at the Club on Saturday, December 1st, particulars of which can be seen on the notice board at the Corps Club. No invitations will be issued after Friday 30th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 22nd November.

1. The Regiment will parade at the Matunga, G I P Railway Station, at 4 p.m. on Saturday next the 24th instant, for a Field Day.
(1) Dress—Field Day Order, viz.:—Same as Drill Order except that Helmet fittings will not be worn.
(3) Special carriages will be attached to the train leaving Victoria Terminus at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time) Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Victoria Terminus, Musjid, Mazagon, Byculla, Parel and Dader Stations. Members travelling from other stations, by the B B and C I Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded.
2. The following member having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—No. 4925 Vol A S Pitcher to F Company and No. 4927 Vcl L H Rose to C Company.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PETIT—November 21, at Chateau Petit, Warden Road, Bombay, the wife of Jehangir Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—November 15, at 84, South Road, Intally, Calcutta, the wife of the Rev Herbert Anderson, Secretary, Baptist Missionary Society, of a son.
HARCOURT—November 14, at Mhow, the wife of Sergeant W Harcourt, Royal Fusiliers, of a daughter.
PEARCE—November 9, at 5, Elysium Row, Calcutta, the wife of C M Pearce, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BRUCE—MACKIE—November 17, at St John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev R W H Stuart, B A, William Boyack Bruce, to Clara, younger daughter of the late John Mackie, M D, F R C S, of Westwood Brechin, Scotland.
WREN—COWLEY—November 14, at St Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, by the Rev R S Bartram, Meredith FitzWalter Wren, Berar Police, son of the late Walter Wren, to Mary Ella Grace, only daughter of P A G Cowley, of Darjeeling.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—November 10, at Neemuch, very suddenly, Captain Aylmer MacIver Campbell, Yr, of Asknish, Argyll-hire, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, aged 33 years.
HARE—November 16, at Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon, Captain H J Hare, R E, Survey of India, of blood poisoning, aged 31.
MICHAEL—November 15, at 7, Moira Street, Calcutta, Mary the wife of John Michael, aged 61 years.
TURNER—November 17, at Allahabad, William Henry Everard Turner, Examiner of Accounts, P W D, aged 40 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1900.

LORD WOLSELEY took the opportunity at the Cutlers' Feast at Sheffield to reply to his critics. He compared his position as Commander-in-Chief in England with that of the head of the army in a Continental State, and declared that whereas the Continental commander obtained whatever he declared to be necessary to promote efficiency, the English commander was always told that the War Office had not the money to carry out this or that reform, however desirable it might be. The inference generally drawn from this remark is that Lord Wolseley's recommendations were pigeon-holed by Lord Lansdowne, and his efforts to improve the existing system have come to naught. Lord Wolseley expressed the wish that the Commander-in-Chief's recommendations on important matters might be made public that the nation might judge between him and the Treasury. The wish is futile however, and even if it were not, the public could hardly not judge between them. It would merely clamour in favour of whichever side caprice might suggest. He need not, however, hope to conjure with the name of Lord Cardwell, for no matter how great a War Minister he was, he was never worshipped by the British soldier. Lord Roberts had rightly attributed to him great reforms of a comprehensive nature. But when he went so far as to say that had it not been for the reforms then introduced into our Army it would have been impossible for us a year ago to have sent abroad, 7,000 miles away from England, the great, well-organised, well-provided, and well-disciplined Army which had recently been fighting the battles of his country in South Africa, he made an assertion that few will be found to endorse. It cannot be gainsaid that great reforms were carried out by Lord Cardwell. But they sufficed only for their day. His successors were guilty of neglect of duty if they did not carry on the work that he began. Every War Minister since the sixties has not been useless or idle or incompetent, and it is almost ridiculous to attribute to Lord Cardwell any share in the credit for events occurring thirty years after he relinquished office.

There was, however, much truth in Lord Wolseley's contrast of the attitude of the British Government towards his army with that of France, Germany, and all the other great nations of the world. With our neighbours whatever may be deemed necessary by the General Officer, to make the Army efficient, was regarded as a consideration that came before all others. Every other thought was put aside. If the Army said it must have new guns, or that the fortifications were out of date, the whole energy and resources of the nation were turned to meet those wants. Without finding fault with the constitution of England, Lord Wolseley pointed out that conditions must continually arise, as long as the present military organisation continued, when a man like himself, charged with the purely military side of affairs, might feel it necessary to bring before the Government of the day the fact that the Army was not strong enough, or that its guns were old, or that fortifications were defended by obsolete artillery, or that many other things were not what they ought to be. He was listened to most attentively, but he was told, "No doubt you are quite right; these things are very desirable, but we have not got the money to provide them." That was the very common answer of all Governments. One might ask for these things; the Governments might believe them necessary, but still one did not get them. Without saying so much Lord Wolseley practically admitted that he was not very happy with Lord Lansdowne, and the Commander-in-Chief's observations lend weight to the deprecation of the late War Minister's administration. That the Commander-in-Chief is the man best able to judge the value of military affairs is now pretty generally admitted, and there is reason to believe that Lord Roberts will enjoy a freer hand than Lord Wolseley. The wisdom of allowing this is one of the most striking lessons of the War.

How it may be best carried into effect remains to be discovered. Lord Turing, whose article in the "Nineteenth Century" has attracted much attention, proposes to "place the War Office in Commission" so as to bring into harmony the somewhat antagonistic elements by blending in a closer union the supreme civil and military authorities. He would have the office of the Commander-in-Chief placed in commission as the office of Lord High Admiral is in the case of the Admiralty. The Lords forming the new Board of War would consist of the Secretary for War, the Commander-in-Chief and such heads of the military and civil branches as might be thought advisable. The Board would be invested with all the powers now vested in the military and civil branches of the War Office. The Board would be responsible to the country for every act of military or civil administration relating to the Army. The lords representing the civil and military branches of the Service would, as in the Admiralty, be distinguished as civil and military lords, but technically every act would be the act of the Board. There is much to recommend this arrangement in that it resembles that prevailing at the Admiralty which has succeeded so well. Whether the fact that the Admiralty had been little subject to attack of late years proves it perfect, few would venture to assert, and when the Army reforms are completed we would urge the institution of a thorough overhaul there. Lord Wolseley in his speech, by implication, put the whole of the blame for the state of the army on the Minister for War. Under Lord Thring's scheme no shifting of responsibility would be possible. The military and civil lords would necessarily perform different duties; but they would all be compelled to take counsel together in respect of any measure of importance, and the Secretary of State, as First Civil Lord, would be their spokesman in Parliament, and be as responsible for the every action of the Board as is the First Lord of the Admiralty for that of the Board of which he is the head. This is but one of many suggestions put forward by civilians as well as soldiers. So far it appears to have much to recommend it.

THE Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, Lieut-Colonel Clarkson, I. M. S., issued the thirty-sixth annual report of his department, yesterday afternoon, a record of a year of activity. Included in the volume is the annual report of the Sanitary Board of the Presidency and that of the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay. It should probably embrace sections dealing with meteorology, with the European and Native armies, and the jails, but no remarks are offered under any of these headings, and the report begins with Section V., dealing with the general population and vital statistics, under which the European and Eurasian vital statistics are worthy of remark. The European civil Census population of 1891 in the Presidency, exclusive of cantonments in quasi-foreign territory, was 18,486 and on this figure all calculations are based. It is, perhaps, safest not to indulge in calculations as to the increase or decline of the population, though we may expect to find at the coming Census that the population has increased, and that we have not been so healthy as the figures indicate. Calculated on a population, as stated above however, it appears that the European death-rate was only 12·52 per thousand per annum last year, and the birth-rate 11·96. The Eurasian population being set down at 8,519, the death-rate works out to 21·72 and the birth-rate to 19·49. It is shown that two deaths from cholera among Europeans were recorded during the year 1899, of which one took place at Dharwar and one at Ahmedabad. In 1898 no deaths from this disease were recorded among Europeans. Among Eurasians no deaths from cholera were recorded in 1899. From small-pox there was only one death in the City of Bombay and that occurred among Eurasians. In the City of Bombay during the year 1899 there were among Europeans 12 deaths recorded from plague against 13 in 1898. In the Collectorates of Poona and Dharwar there were among Europeans three and one deaths, respectively, due to plague. Among Eurasians there were 32 deaths recorded from plague, of which 29 took place in the City of Bombay, one in the Collectorate of Ahmednagar and two in Poona. In 1898 there were 23 deaths recorded, 22 in the City of Bombay and one in the Collectorate of Poona. Among the native population it is shown that in the Presidency of Bombay including Sind, during the year 1899 there were 685,348 births registered against 582,371 in 1898. The recorded births for the year under report were more by 102,977 than the number registered in the previous year, and also more by 37,574 than the decennial mean ending 1898. By sexes there were 355,869 males and 329,479 females against 302,635 and 279,736 in 1898, vital statistics apparently not being affected by famine or plague so greatly as the layman might suppose.

It is not necessary here to go into figures. Government's review of the report, which we published last week, having dealt with them very fully. But the report is a record of heavy work devoted to the suppression of diseases attendant upon famine, as well as epidemics of cholera and plague. The report of the Sanitary Board is briefer than usual. But it contains a record of the startlingly successful results of the experiments made with fodder crops on the Poona effluent farm. The comparative crops of sugarcane on the effluent, and on these manures, will be cut, and the juice tested, about the end of April; and if this is as successful as the fodder crops, it is calculated that the scheme will practically cost the Municipality nothing, provided the farm is worked intelligently by a trained European, as suggested. A water-supply scheme for Poona City is also under preparation by the Sanitary Engineer, and Government has been recommended to grant a loan for the purpose. The Sanitary Board has made many such suggestions in past reports with a view of getting extensive improvements carried out; unfortunately, however, not always have these suggestions been acted upon. Major Crimmin's report, which is given as an appendix, records the inspection of 65 822 vessels of all sorts with crew and passengers, numbering 1,193,339. No less than 117 cases of plague were prevented from proceeding on vessels leaving the port, and although plague has broken out at foreign ports, the Port Health Officers are to be congratulated that, so far no country or port can point to Bombay as being the cause of the plague from which they are suffering; at least in no case can outbreaks at foreign ports be traced to the crew or passengers from Bombay. Major Crimmin gives prominence to the following opinion which may be recorded with satisfaction at European ports:—The majority of plague cases in the East contract the disease by inoculation through cracks, fissures or ulcers on the feet, as the large majority of the population go barefoot. It is, therefore, probable that so long as plague in the East is confined to the bubonic type the people at European ports and at other ports, where the population wear boots or shoes, will not suffer from the disease in an epidemic form.

TWELVE months ago, Lord Sandhurst, shortly before quitting these shores laid the foundation of the new model dwellings at Agripada. By that ceremony, which was graced by the presence of the Viceroy, the late Governor of Bombay set his seal to the work of the City Improvement Trust, for whose existence he was mainly responsible. The erection of these dwellings, designed as the preliminary to the reconstruction of the First Nagpada District, is expected to be completed this month. The ceremonial which marked their commencement was the first anniversary of the creation of the Trust and their completion will be almost coincident with the close of the Trust's second year of existence. For the first two years the Trustees have been largely concerned with the preliminaries of the great schemes of reconstruction which they have in hand. In regard to First Nagpada provision had to be made for the people who will be displaced by the making of wide roads and the demolition of insanitary property in that area. Four ranges of chawls have been built at Agripada for this purpose, the cost inclusive of land amounting to one and three-quarter lakhs of rupees. The original estimate was for six ranges of chawls at Rs. 2,51,125, so that assuming that the latter amount included the cost of land the four sets of chawls have been built at a cost fairly proportionate to the estimate originally sanctioned. It was calculated that the rentals from the chawls would yield a return of four per cent. At the meeting of the Trust on Tuesday, proposals were submitted from the Engineer in favour of leasing the buildings to a contractor, subject to conditions as to the classes of tenants and the rents to be charged. If the Trustees looked to nothing else but security for their rent that would be, probably, a desirable course to adopt. But as they have taken up the reconstruction of the native areas and the building of sanitary dwellings they are bound to see that the work of their hands is not quickly undone by neglectful administration. Very properly and wisely the Trustees on the recommendation of the Land Committee decided to retain the management of the new chawls under their own direct control and have ordered rules to be drawn up for the occupation of the buildings. Complaints have been made about the slowness with which the Trust moves, but the completion of the Nagpada dwellings clears the ground somewhat before them. The ensuing year should, therefore, witness a great advance in the execution of the various schemes of reconstruction now in hand. Sanitary Bombay must not remain an unrealised ideal.

EXPERIMENTS conducted by Dr. J. W. Leather, Assistant Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, show that of the two varieties of groundnuts commonly grown in Madras, the Mauritius yields the highest percentage of oil. The amount varies from 44 to 49 per cent. while the proportion of oil in the "indigenous" variety ranges from 40 to 44 per cent. Dr. Leather says he is unable to answer the question whether a variety can be found which will regularly contain more oil than the Mauritius, but it may be assumed that the majority of groundnuts grown contain either no more or less. The Mauritius must be at least one of the best varieties obtainable. According to Mr. C. Benson, the Deputy Director of Land Record and Agriculture, the results given by the cultivation of this variety which is really the Mozambique groundnut, but was introduced to India from Mauritius, are equal to those obtained with the Senegal variety in experiments made by the Pondicherry Chamber of Commerce. Sir W. Thistleton Dyer gives the proportion of oil in the Senegal variety as 51 per cent. and in the East African nut as 49, the latter being approximately the same as the yield fixed by Dr. Leather's analyses.

THE Hon'ble Mr. James Monteath, C.S.I., has consented to preside at the St. Andrew's Dinner next Thursday, in Bombay.

No fresh cases of plague were recorded in Calcutta on Sunday, but the total mortality rose to 93, which is nearly 37 per cent. above the average.

IT is now finally settled that the railway from Kalka to Simla will be constructed on the two-foot gauge, the Government having declined to make any concession to the Company.

THE mortality in the Hissar district is about 30 per cent. higher than in the three past years. The excess is attributed largely to dysentery and fever. Free distribution of quinine is being carried out on a large scale.

MR. H. E. M. JAMES, after giving up the charge of Sind, pays a visit to the North-West Provinces and Bengal. He will probably spend Christmas, with the Lieutenant-Governor in camp at Hardoi, and go on to Calcutta early in January.

LAST Saturday's N.-W. P. Gazette states that Mr. H. E. L. Dupernex has been placed on special duty in the Allahabad District. The "special duty" is in connection with the scheme for the establishment of rural banks which Mr. Dupernex put forward in a book published a few months ago, and noticed in these columes at the time.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions Moses Leo Doughlas, a Eurasian, was charged before Mr. Justice Tyebjee and a common jury with having, on the morning of the 23rd October last, at a house in Frere Road, opposite the Prince's Dock, attempted to murder Edward M. Torris, by cutting him several times with a razor; also with voluntarily causing grievous hurt and simple hurt. The jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty of causing hurt; and he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

A MADURA correspondent writes to a contemporary:—"An Iyengar woman met with a strange death last week. One night when everyone in her house was fast asleep she was heard to scream aloud. People did not pay much heed to it as it was then mid-night. But early next morning when the other inmates went to look after her a pool of blood was found near her head, and on close examination, it was found that her head had burst into two and that life was extinct. This strange manner of her death has afforded food for the pessimist and the superstitious, but I do not know what it all really means."

MR. S. J. VANDERSPUY, one of the Boer prisonsrs released on parole, writes to the "Ceylon Independent":—May I be allowed through your esteemed columns to express our sincere gratitude to the people of Colombo and up-country for their great kindness shown to myself and my friend on the eve of our departures for South Africa? We were exceedingly charmed with the grand and picturesque scenery of your fair island, but much more to by the kindness and generosity of its inhabitants of every nationality. To the Burghers especially we are greatly indebted for their kindness and self-denial on our behalf. We will always reflect with the greatest pleasure on our stay in Ceylon. The generous and kind treatment received has immortalised the good name of Ceylon in the Sunny South.

THE Emperor William has purchased the Villa Konig, at Bonn, for 450,000 marks, as a residence for the Crown Prince, who will probably enter the University there next summer.

SIR ARTHUR BIGGE has returned from his holiday and resumed his duties as private secretary to the Queen, but Sir Fleetwood Edwards will again be in attendance on the return of the Court to Windsor Castle.

PARTICULARS of a shocking Alpine catastrophe are forwarded by the "Express's" Lausanne correspondent. M. and Madame Kohl, who were on their honeymoon, went from Interlaken to Brienz for the purpose of visiting the cascade of Giessbach. Madame Kohl, who made the ascent, was suddenly startled by a shriek, and looking back, saw her husband miss his footing on the slippery grass and fall over the precipice. Like a ball his body bounded from rock to rock until lost sight of in the black abyss of the seething torrents below. His body has just been recovered in a terribly mutilated condition. It is feared that the unhappy wife will lose her reason.

THE STORY OF A KHANDESH TALUKA.

THE CIVILIZATION OF THE BHILS.

MR. EVAN MACONACHIE, who is just now engaged holding an inquiry into alleged revenue irregularities, has the knack of making official documents interesting reading. The latest of these is his report on the revision survey of the Taloda Taluka of the Khandesh Collectorate. His description of the Taloda market is instructive. Transactions are of a miscellaneous nature. Every article of utility or ornament that can appeal to the villager whether Kunbi, Bhil or Powra is exposed for sale. Almost everything except grain and vegetables is imported, cloth and ready made clothes from Nandurbar and Ranala and metal pots from Songir. A good number of bullocks change hands on market day, as accidents on the roads are not infrequent, and cattle have to be replaced. Horse and ponies are also brought for sale.

No more picturesque scene can be imagined than the Taloda market place on a Friday, he writes. On one side are piles of sugarcane, onions, chillies and vegetables of different kinds, with heaps of wheat, gram, linseed and other grain; the main road is fringed by dealers on the smallest scale from copper money-changers to vendors of whiffs of tobacco, whose stock-in-trade can be reckoned in pice. In the main market-place, under white canvas booths, are clothes of all kinds and colours, brass and copper vessels, stone and glass beads, brass and tin bracelets, armlets, anklets, and all the other rings with which the Bhil damsel adorns herself, kerosine oil, and the hundred and one trifles into which the tinsmith's ingenuity twists its tin cases, cheap cutlery, looking-glasses, and Birmingham toys.

THE CROWD IS AS VARIED AS THE WARES.

Guzars, Marathas, Gujarathi Banias, Marwadis Bhils of the plain, Powras from the Akrani with their quaintly bedecked womenfolk, and that village Shylock, the Rohilla, besides copper-smiths, carpenters, potters and the other artizan, jostle one another haggling and bargaining in three languages and as many patois, and raising a dust and an atmosphere as difficult to describe as to forget. Considerable numbers of Powras attend the market, bringing grain and jungle produce such as charoli seed (Buchanania latifolia), mhowra flowers, honey, bees' wax, lac, gum, and resin. As there is no cart track from the Akrani, produce of all kinds has to be brought on bullocks or by head-loads. Like the Bhil of the Panch Mahals the Powra seems to prefer a fire to warm clothing, and in cold weather a head-load of wood to keep him warm at night takes the place of a blanket as part of his outfit for market.

Taloda is a thriving little town. It boasts of a municipality and a dispensary; is chiefly noted for its timber trade and the manufacture of carts, and contains a considerable population of well-to-do Bania and Marwadi traders. A casual examination of the map remarks Mr. Maconachie would be likely to produce the impression that the assessment of the taluka is a simple matter enough. That this is not altogether the case is shown by the fact that the villages are at present divided into ten groups.

This he says is mainly due to the character of the population. In the central and south-eastern villages, the owners of the land are chiefly Guzars, the most intelligent and industrious cultivators of Khandesh. In the remainder of the villages the inhabitants are almost entirely Bhils who are divided into all sorts and conditions of men. It is not unusual to find all Bhils classed together as

IGNORANT AND THRIFTLESS PEOPLE,

a description of one of whom applies more or less to all. Such a method of dealing with Taloda Bhils would be quite out of place. They vary immensely from village to village and from house to house, from the well-to-do patil, who can borr

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

M. DELCASSÉ ON THE CHINA QUESTION.

THE DEBATE IN THE REICHSTAG.

THE "TIMES" ON THE POSITION.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

M. Delcasse, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies, said that the Government desired to maintain the territorial integrity of China, and were anxious to end the present expenditure in that quarter as soon as possible, but not until satisfaction had been obtained.

Admiral Seymour and the British Consul at Shanghai have proceeded to the Yangtze ports on board H. M. S. Alacrity.

The debate on China in the Reichstag continues, Count Von Bulow said he accepted the moral responsibility of the Emperor's addresses to the troops.

The "Times" says the speeches of Count Von Bulow and M. Delcasse show that the concert of the European Powers is unbroken and that America's suspicions of the insincerity of the European Powers to maintain the open door and refrain from partition are unfounded.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

INCREASED ACTIVITY OF THE BOERS.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Lord Roberts reports that the Boers attacked an outpost to the east of Thaba Nchu, and that Lieut. Paxton and three of the Bedfords were killed.

The Boers have repeatedly destroyed the railway and telegraphs in the vicinity of Edinburg.

They have unsuccessfully attempted to destroy the culverts near Kimberley and ambuscaded a waggon and thirteen men near Utrecht.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR MR. KRUGER AT MARSEILLES.

Persistent heavy rain has spoiled the elaborate decorations at Marseilles in honor of Mr. Kruger and threatens to extinguish the enthusiasm of the people.

The arrival of the Gelderland is delayed by a storm.

THE ASHANTI RISING.

The Ashanti Commander-in-Chief has been captured and resistance of the rebels is expected speedily to collapse.

THE TSAR'S CONDITION.

Last evening's bulletins regarding the Tsar are less satisfactory.

The Russian Ministers are each directing their own Department, but important decisions are being deferred while the Tsar is ill.

THE VICTORIAN ORDER.

Mr. Edward Rose, of the Indian Civil Service, has been awarded the Royal Victorian Order.

COMMISSIONS FROM THE RANKS.

Seventeen promotions from the ranks, mostly of Colonials, were gazetted last evening.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW GUNS FOR RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 21.

It has been decided to proceed with the re-armament with modern guns of the battery at Chokipoint, Rangoon, the work to be commenced in 1901-2 and to be completed in the year following.

Major Philson is granted three months' leave to accompany Lord Hopetoun to Australia.

A further grant of four thousand rupees is sanctioned to the Poona and Kirkee Cantonment Funds for plague measures to the end of December, 1900.

It is decided to employ the 23rd Pioneers on road-making and building towers in connection with the blockade in Northern and Southern Waziristan. The battalion, about 700 strong, will probably be employed the whole winter.

Colonel Mason, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, and Major Wapshare, 2nd Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, are permitted to return to duty, while Captain West, 5th Bombay Infantry, has been granted three months' extension of leave at home, and Major Yate, 29th Bombay Infantry, two months' extension of leave.

The wing of the 40th Pathans at Dera Ghazi Khan is to be withdrawn to Mean Meer as soon as it can be relieved by a wing of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers from Bhuj.

GOVERNMENT REASSEMBLES IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay Government will be established in Bombay on the 7th proximo. Sir Charles Ollivant leaves Mahableshwar on the 30th instant and goes on a short visit to the Southern Mahratta Country.

The Hon'ble Mr. Monteath leaves the same day for Bombay, where he presides at the St. Andrew's Day dinner.

The Hon'ble Mr. Tate leaves on the 27th instant for Poona in order to meet Mr. Higham, Secretary for Irrigation, and discuss the Poona Drainage Scheme and from Poona will proceed to Ahmednagar to inspect the Kaparwadi Tank Scheme.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Matiana, arrived here this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Silesia, from Japan, for Calcutta, sailed from Hongkong on the afternoon of the 20th instant.

The same Co's steamer Gisela, from Bombay, for Japan, arrived at Hongkong, on the morning of the 21st instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 4 16-32.
The Manchester Market has been strong.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	110
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 3-4
Bar Silver	29 5-8

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

LORD NORTHCOTE'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, SIND, Nov. 20.

Their Excellencies left Akri and arrived at Hyderabad at noon and a halt was made at Shadipalli for breakfast. His Excellency also received a visit from his Highness Rateh Khan, at Hyderabad. His Excellency was received on the station by the Collector, Mr. Steele, and the Officer Commanding the Station, and the principal officials. Their Excellencies then drove to their camp, situated on an open plain west of the barracks. The day was cool and the town "en fete." In the afternoon his Excellency received a ceremonial visit from the Mirs of Hyderabad in his camp and at three o'clock their Excellencies and suite drove to the Collector's kacheri to hold a darbar. This room was packed by many ladies and gentlemen resident in the station. The Hyderabad Municipality and the Hyderabad Jamait presented addresses. The Municipality, after referring to the increased railway facilities in Sind during the last few years, commended attention to the proposed shorter route to Bombay, via Cutch and Kathiawar. The most prominent need of Hyderabad was a thoroughly good water-supply. Their water-works needed filtering-beds and a continuous flow tank. They reminded his Excellency that Government had not paid the money due for the increased cantonment water-supply. The Municipality has heard that Government intended selling the jail site for building purposes and regretted that the land is not to be given them in lieu of the extensive central jail site taken up by Government from them.

The Jamait made two specific requests, first, that the Encumbered Estates Act should be widened in scope to afford relief to small land-holders and, secondly, that the new District Municipal Bill might contain provision that Mahomedans should vote for Mahomedans and Hindus for Hindus according to precedent.

A number of bingis and afrinamas and other rewards were distributed by his Excellency to zemindars and officials who had rendered conspicuous service. In particular Mr. R. B. Jagatrai, Deputy Collector of Thar, was presented with a sword for his services in the operations against outlaws and for assistance rendered during famine and cholera in the desert.

His Excellency replying said he regretted that the illness of Sardar Mahomed Yakub prevented him from having the pleasure of decorating him with the Order of C.I.E. Turning to the Municipality, Lord Northcote said the question of feeder lines could not be considered till the construction of the main line of the railway was complete. The cost of the feeder lines would be 95 lakhs, which could not be paid by Government at present. The recommendation of the committee regarding the Municipality's claim for increased water to the cantonment had only recently come before the Government. He recommended them to push on with the improvement of the water-works and drainage scheme. His Excellency reminded them that the sites of the Government lands referred to formed a valuable asset and he could make no promise, although it might be possible to make some concession later on. The question of the location of noisome trades was still under consideration. In regard to the Mahomedans, his Excellency referred to the deep interest taken by Mr. James in that class and their interests he would always watch. The extension of certain provisions of the Agriculturists Act to Sind was considered by the Government and the question of adjusting the legal relations of creditor and debtor was receiving the deep attention of the Imperial Government. The District Municipal Bill had already been considered and would soon be a law. He would advise the Mahomedans, of whom there was only one in the Municipality, to take a keener interest in municipal affairs. Referring to Mr. James' services his Excellency said he was one of the staunchest friends Sind ever had. Although, his Excellency had been only a few months in the country he had learnt to value the zeal and ability with which Mr. James discharged his duties, and would always remember him.

Mr. James having responded suitably the Durbar closed in the customary manner.

[* A portion of this message appeared in our issue of yesterday, the remainder being delayed in transmission.]

THE REVENUE ENQUIRY AT GUJARAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ANKLESHWAR, Nov. 20.

At a sitting of the court held by Mr. Maconochie on Tuesday Bai Asha, widow of Isuf Ahmed, was examined. She told her story of distress to the court. She had 50 or 55 bighas of land on her son's name. She mortgaged a portion of the land and paid Government tax. She had sown cotton and *jowari* on the soil. The crop was worth only Rs. 50 to Rs. 60. She paid Rs. 105 to Government. Her cattle had been pounced upon by order of Government. She sold an ox for Rs. 30 and paid the amount to Government. She had then sixteen cattle. The place in which the cattle were kept was let to a *ghanchi* for Rs. 10. She paid that amount also to Government. She was compelled to work for her livelihood and she went to press hay on daily wages. When she went to ask for takavi the Mamlatdar refused to give it to her unless she paid the balance due to Government. She asked for it persistently for two months but in vain. Her land had to be forfeited. Two months ago she got Rs. 22 for takavi from the Munsiff.

Mahomed Ismail said that the Government tax on his land was Rs. 117. The crop produced on his farm was worth Rs. 14, which amount he paid to the Sirkar. He had to pay back the takavi money received in the previous year. He wrote to the Collector to allow him time till the next year, but his petition was returned as it did not bear one anna stamp. One bullock, one mattress and one box was then confiscated in his house. He then presented another petition to the Collector which was duly stamped but it was returned by the Collector who said that as he was poor he should get back his stamp, but that he should pay the tax. He then petitioned to Government. He sold his bullock which was worth Rs. 100 for Rs. 50 and paid money to the Government. He mortgaged his box and Rs. 12 that he got for it was also paid to Government. He got Rs. 50 for takavi, from which he paid back to Government Rs. 25 lent to him during the previous year.

Bai Khajun, widow of Dawoodji Moosaji, said that she paid Rs. 100 and her son paid Rs. 80 to Government. For the last three years the crop in her soil was very poor. In the year prior to famine she got a crop of *jowari* to the extent of eighty maunds, which she sold at Broach at two maunds per rupee. The proceeds were paid in to Government. She sold her bullocks to keep her body and soul together. When she received Rs. 50 as takavi, she paid back Rs. 19 received in the previous year, besides Rs. 24 which she paid as tax. Her land was confiscated and put up for sale by auction. She went to the Munsiff for help who promised, but the Mamlatdar came in her way and she did not get it. She petitioned to Government but received no reply. Twelve days back she received Rs. 10 as takavi from which she purchased seeds. Her house was searched by the Mamlatdar but not a pie was found. Yet she was not paid takavi. She was in debt to the extent of Rs. 400. There were two decrees against her. The Mamlatdar was angry with her since she made her statement before Mr. Parekh.

The enquiry was then adjourned.

DEPARTURE OF LORD AND LADY HOPETOUN.

HIS LORDSHIP'S ILLNESS.

YESTERDAY Lord and Lady Hopetoun left Bombay for Australia by the P. and O. Co.'s China mail steamer Bengal. Lord Hopetoun, on account of his indisposition through an attack of dysentery, was conveyed from the residency of Captain Goodridge, R. N., Director, Royal Indian Marine, in a dhoolie, which was placed on board the P. and O. Co.'s passenger boat Guicowar, which was in waiting at the north end of the Dockyard. The Guicowar left the Bunder at 12-15 p.m. and proceeded alongside the s. s. Bengal, which was anchored opposite the Apollo Bunder. Lord Hopetoun was accompanied by Major G. C. Philson, R. A. M. C., of the Station Hospital, Meerut, who has been specially deputed to attend his Lordship during the voyage to Sydney, and Captain R. W. Duff. Captain Goodridge accompanied his Lordship from his residence to the s. s. Bengal. Lord Hopetoun looked very ill and pale. It is hoped that the sea-trip will set him right. Lady Hopetoun left subsequently and proceeded on board the Bengal in the R. I. M. S. Wren.

AMERICA AND THE FAMINE.

LORD NORTHCOTE'S ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

THE following is a copy of a letter, which his Excellency Lord Northcote, Governor of Bombay, has addressed to the American Consul, in acknowledgment of assistance received for the famine-stricken :—

Bombay, November 14, 1900.

My Dear Sir,—The famine which has caused such terrible suffering in this Presidency during the past twelve months has now sufficiently abated to enable those who have had to grapple with it time to express their deep gratitude for the generous assistance they have received from sympathizers with Bombay troubles throughout the world.

The people of the United States have borne a very conspicuous part amongst those who have come to our assistance. American missionaries, philanthropists, and I may say, American men and women of every class, have come forward, many to give personal help, others pecuniary assistance in a spirit of kindness and generosity which the people of India will long remember with gratitude.

May I be permitted, therefore, on behalf of the Presidency, to express to you, and ask you to convey to your countrymen, our warm acknowledgment and sincere gratitude for the repeated acts of charity and kindness which the unhappy sufferers from famine have received from the hands of your humane and generous nation.—Believe me, yours gratefully and sincerely,

NORTHCOTE.

To Hon. William T. Fee, United States Consul, Chairman of the Americo-Indian Famine Relief Committee, Bombay.

NEW SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

MR. JAMES MACDONALD, a member of the Municipal Corporation and of the Standing Committee, as a public-spirited gentleman taking a warm personal interest in the social life of the city, has been nominated Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year, and will assume charge of the office from Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the present Sheriff, on the 20th prox. The office of Sheriff, in consonance with the usage adopted for some years past, is conferred successively upon a Native and a European, and it was a European gentleman's turn next year to have the honour conferred upon him. And well and worthily has it been bestowed upon a citizen, who has gained universal esteem and has distinguished himself of late years by the warm interest he takes in our civic affairs. At the close of his career in the College and University at Edinburgh, Mr. MacDonald was placed in charge of the Government school in that city; and subsequently started a school of his own.

Coming out to this country, some thirty-four years ago, he established, what is now known as the Scottish High School at Byculla; and for about nineteen years' has also conducted the John Connon High School in the Fort with considerable success—sending up European girls for the first time to compete at the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University. Mr. MacDouald is a Fellow of the Bombay University, President of the Teachers' Association, a Vice-President of the Bombay Branch of the Asiatic Society, and a Justice of the Peace. During the plague operations in Bombay, he has acted as a volunteer and plague authority in the Byculla district. He is one of the oldest members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

MAHSEER FISHING IN KASHMIR.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the "Englishman":—During the Mahseer fishing season in Kashmir, my camp was pitched at a well-known pool on the Jhelum river. After fishing about in the morning I was taking things easy, reclining in a long chair under the shade of stately chenar trees, when I suddenly became aware of an apparition at my side, salaaming profusely. A large card handed to me disclosed the personality of a Pundit who professed astrology, lalmistry jugglery, and so on. Having ascertained some particulars concerning me (so he said), the Pundit was exceedingly anxious to make my acquaintance with a view to demonstrate the great skill he had attained in his special line of business. I requested him to move on, but with the dogged persistency of the Kashmiri race, he pleaded so feelingly that at last I came to the conclusion it would probably do me just as much good to listen to the man's gabble as dose on the bank of the river. Producing therefore, the tariff charge of Re. 1 for a simple performance I entreated the learned man in the figurative language of the old Scotchman to "bring farit his dug." Seizing one of my hands he gazed at it lenghtways, then crossways, and predicted the occurrence at no very distant date of much startling phenomena. In obedience to his request, I then stood up, faced a hill, and took off and handed him my coat. A bottle of whisky had to be produced at this stage, but not for drinking propose just then. To the accompaniment of certain mournful muttering, he poured a drop or two of whisky on the grass and re-corked the bottle. Then, with his own puttoo clothes, my coat and bottle, he went through a jugglery performance which would have done credit to any artist in this line. Lastly, folding the coat, he placed it over his arm, and grasping the bottle as a carpenter would a hammer, he dealt the coat a blow, remarking dramatically, "Your troubles have departed for ever." Having no overwhelming troubles that I could thing of; the declaration appeard somewhat premature, nevertheless it was comforting to be assured in this positive manner. Plumping down beside me for a few moments to regain his breath, the Pundit, with many expressions of good will and esteem, bade me goodbye. A little later my servant came, to announced tiffin, Making a grab for the coat to put it on, I found that my troubles had just commenced. My coat and whisky bottle had vanished for ever. Subdued laughter coming from my house boat indicated, as indeed was the case, that this little comedy had been holding the boards for some time.

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART.

PROPOSED EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You are perhaps aware that some days ago an intimation was sent to you for publication in your paper for the information of the public that an exhibition of art works, etc., will be held in January next in the School of Art, Bombay, and past and present students of the school were asked to send in their works for the exhibition. But I regret to say that owing to unforeseen circumstances it has become impossible to hold the exhibition, as previously notified, and no works therefore should be sent.—Yours, etc.,

CECIL L. BURNS.
Acting Principal.

BOGUS AMERICAN DIPLOMAS.

GOVERNMENT ACTION.

Relative to the alleged traffic in bogus American diplomas the following official correspondence has taken place. In a letter, dated the 8th October, 1900, the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Public) writes to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay :—

I am directed to forward, for the information of the Governor in Council, a copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 92-public, dated the 9th August 1900, with a copy of its enclosures on the subject of the traffic in bogus American diplomas. I am to request that with the permission of his Excellency the Governor in Council, inquiry may be made as to the existence of any persons in the Bombay Presidency who may have been appointed to sell these diplomas, and that the Government of India may be furnished with any information that may be forthcoming in this respect. I am further to request that steps may be taken to inform the public of the bogus nature of the diplomas.

The enclosures referred to are given below :—

India Office, London, 9th August 1900.

Public No. 92.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,—I forward, for the information of your Excellency in Council and for such action as you may deem necessary, a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office on the subject of the traffic in bogus American diplomas.—I have, &c.

GEORGE HAMILTON.

Foreign Office, July 18th, 1900.

Sir—I am directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you, to be laid before the Secretary of State for India in Council, the accompanying copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Chicago respecting the traffic in bogus American diplomas.

Copy of the Despatch has also been forwarded to the Home Office.—I am, &c.,

F. H. VILLIERS.

The Under Secretary of State, India Office.

British Consulate, Chicago, July 3rd, 1900.

My Lord.—I beg to report for your Lordship's information that the postal inspector of Chicago has at last been able to arrest and to have held in heavy bail for trial Dr. Armstrong and his associates of the People's Institute, Van Buren Street, Chicago.

Armstrong and his partners, under various names, have been doing a very lucrative business in selling diplomas to persons in England and their Agent, Z Whightman Van Appin, disposed of large numbers of useless diplomas in British India. I hope to obtain a list of the persons who purchased these diplomas in India from Mr. Van Appin and will at once forward it to your Lordship.

From a postcard that has been held by the postal authorities, who have been so good as to communicate it to me, I see that Mr. Allan Fisher, who styles himself M. D. and Ph.D., writing on the 15th ultimo from "Mere," "Wiltshire," to Dr. Armstrong, Peoples Institute, Van Buren Street, Chicago, states that he has delivered a diploma of D.D. to a Mr. Johnson (no address given) who is very much pleased with it; and that he had hopes of selling two M. D. Diplomas, for the sale of which he was in treaty with persons whose names are not mentioned.

The postal authorities also hold return postcards showing that Dr. Armstrong and Company are in treaty with the following parties, either to sell diplomas or have already sold them diplomas :

1. Rai Tharoda Kanto Lahiri, M.D., 66-1-2, Simla Street, Calcutta, and is corresponding with :
2. Dr. Hassall, 79 and 80, Paul Street, Manchester, England.
3. J. M. Lethera, M. D., House No. 3, Zier Thost Bang (Zarthost Bagh ?), Girgaum, Bombay, India. This address is very indistinctly written.
4. Z. Whightman Van Appin, care of Dr. J. Murdoch, 714 Shelby Street, Louisville, Kentucky.

I think the police will probably be able to find out some useful details of the business of bogus diplomas selling by Dr. Armstrong in Great Britain from Mr. Allan Fisher, who is now acting as selling agent for the diplomas of the Independent Medical College and the Metropolitan Medical College of Chicago, Illinois. These so-called Colleges have charters issued by the State of Illinois, the laws of the State being very lax in the matter of granting such charters, but their diplomas are being sold all over Great Britain and British India and probably in the Colonies to any one who may be willing to buy them.

It is possible that Mr. Allan Fisher has been duped by Armstrong and Company, but he is now evidently acting as their agent and sells D. D. Diplomas as well as M. D. signed by the same people or rather by the same persons, as it has been found out that all the signatures are made by a girl in different handwritings.

Armstrong and his associates have been held in heavy bail for trial for making use of the mails to defraud, and for the moment the diploma mill is said to be closed.

Her Majesty's Government of India may also be able to find out through the addresses I have given above if there has been any one appointed in India to sell the diplomas.

Mr. Z. Whightman Van Appin himself bought a Ph. D. and M.D. Diploma for one hundred and forty-four dollars and then was sent to India with a quantity of blank diplomas of all kinds to fill in.

I will inform your Lordship later on of the result of the trial of Armstrong and Company.—I have, &c.

W. WYNDHAM,
Her Majesty's Consul.

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE MAHOMED MEHEDI THARIA TOPUN.

Mr. Davar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for two months' extension of his interim order and for leave for substituted service. Counsel said there were forty creditors, all of whom had been served except twelve, most of whom were not to be found in Bombay. His Lordship granted the application.

RE GORDHAN PETAMBER.

Mr. Raikes, on behalf of Sir Edward Bates and Co., appeared to argue against a rule *nisi* taken out by Manishanker Vijiashanker and another, calling upon Sir Edward Bates and Co. to show cause why the firm should not hand over Rs. 7,500 to the Official Assignee for distribution among the general body of the insolvent's creditors. Mr. Davar appeared in support of the rule. Mr. Raikes said the insolvent was adjudicated as such so far back as 1893. From the time of the adjudication, insolvent did not file his schedule, left Bombay, and resided at Baroda. Messrs. Edward Bates and Co. were creditors for a sum of one lakh and a half of rupees; and some years after the adjudication order, one of the insolvent's friends settled the claim for Rs. 7,500 out of his own money. Counsel said the applicant was not a creditor of the insolvent or a decree-holder, and he had therefore no "locus standi." Counsel read affidavits to show that the settlement with Sir Edward Bates and Co. was effected with money belonging to the insolvent wife's "stridhan." Counsel said it would be a great hardship if Sir Edward Bates and Co., were made to pay back the money, as they had entered satisfaction in the suit filed by them against the insolvent.

His lordship remarked that the settlement seemed to have been made against the back of the Official Assignee.

Mr. Raikes said Sir Edward Bates and Co., were the only creditors, and there was nothing on the affidavits to show that anything had been done behind the back of the Official Assignee.

His Lordship remarked that no consent of the Official Assignee appeared to have been taken; and as Sir Edward Bates and Co., were the only creditors, there was the greater reason for them to deal with the insolvent through the Official Assignee.

Mr. Raikes said it was not proved that the applicants were creditors of the insolvent; and it was not proved that the money paid in settlement belonged to insolvent.

Mr. Davar urged that the applicants' "locus standi" was perfect. There was the oath of the applicants that they were creditors; and there was nothing on the affidavits to show that they were not.

His Lordship, after consulting the Official Assignee, told Mr. Davar to prove his claim and satisfy the Official Assignee.

Mr. Davar said he would be only too glad to do so.

The hearing of the arguments on the rule was adjourned for one month. Costs reserved.

In this same matter, another rule was taken out by insolvent for the revocation of his adjudication order. Mr. Manker and Mr. Davar appeared respectively on this application; and by consent the hearing of the rule was adjourned.

RE GOPALSING BHAGWANSING.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, was granted leave to serve notices.

RE DEVICHAND VANDRAVAN.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, was granted a rule *nisi*, calling upon the creditors to show cause why insolvent should not be allowed to withdraw his petition. The rule was made returnable in a week.

RE CUMROODIN ABDUL RAHIM.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for a week's provisional interim order, which was granted.

RE A. B. CHOLET.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, was granted leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Gangabai Nalkin; Mahomedally bin Shabuddu Selkey and others; Ramjee Jawraj Thacker; Purshotum Dayaram Sha; and Janku Babaajee Joray.

BOMBAY POLICE CHARGES.

GOVERNMENT AND THE CORPORATION.

THE Committee appointed by the Corporation to enquire into the adjustment of Police charges between Government and the Corporation report that they have, since submission of their Report which was approved and adopted by Corporation Resolution No. 9422, dated the 19th January 1899, considered a number of papers referred to them on the subject.

With regard to six of these references, the Committee observes that at the date of the Committee's Report the only point which remained unsettled between Government and the Corporation was as to the correctness of the Police accounts as made out by the Accountant-General and forwarded by Government to the Corporation with Mr. Vidal's letter No. 1412, dated the 24th February 1896 ("vide" para. 7 of the Report). To this the attention of Government had been drawn in the President's letter No. 974, dated the 30th April 1895, which pointed out: (1) That Government had included charges on account of Harbour Dock and other Police for the year 1892-93 and the first half of 1893-94, though the final decision to levy them was of so late a date as December 1895, and (2) That, on the other hand, Government had not given the Corporation the benefit of the Government of India's orders as to the local Government paying one-fourth of the total annual cost of the Police charges which were passed so far back as 1891.

The reply of Government, contained in Mr. Secretary Edgerley's letter No. 3404, dated the 16th May 1899, is to the effect that the accounts are correct, and that "if both suggestions of the Corporation were acceded to, coupled of course with the extension of the first to items ultimately excluded, as well as those ultimately included, the Corporation would, in the opinion of Government, lose considerably by their proposals being accepted."

The Committee are of opinion that neither the original proposal of Government nor the one which they suggest in the above letter is just or equitable. When Government first addressed the Corporation in March 1891 on the subject of the increase of the Police force, the Municipal contribution towards the cost of the City Police had averaged approximately 31-2 lakhs per year less a sum of Rs. 90,000, contributed by Government. It will be thus seen that the Government contribution was just a little more than 25 per cent. of the burden borne by the Corporation. When in the above-mentioned letter Government hinted to the Corporation that they might withdraw their contribution altogether, that body appealed to the Government of India on the subject. The reply of the Government of India fixed the Government contribution at not less than Rs. 90,000 and not more than 25 per cent. of the total charges, and the Corporation were entitled to believe that, when the local Government fixed the amount to be contributed by them at 25 per cent. of the total charges, the Resolution would come into force from the year in which the new policy of augmenting the Police force rendered it necessary for the Corporation to pay more than the 2 1-2 lakhs, approximately, which they had paid up to 1891. It seems to the Committee, therefore, that so far as equity is concerned the Corporation might justly expect to have the decision of the Government of India made applicable from the time when this question was first raised in 1891, and that the adjustments of accounts should proceed, so far as the percentage of deduction is concerned, upon that basis from that year.

With regard to the time from whence Government should charge in the total cost of the Police the new items which have been introduced, the Committee are of opinion that the charges in respect of them should not be made till the date of the decision when it was finally settled that they were chargeable against the corporation. While, the Committee are of opinion that their claim in regard to the dates when the two matters should be brought into the account is founded upon equitable considerations, they cannot but realize that the power of fixing the amount of Government contribution is legally vested in Government. Any resistance, therefore, to the way in which accounts have been adjusted by them would have little chance of success. They, therefore, recommend that the Corporation should in this matter give way to the demand of Government and allow the accounts to be adjusted in the manner which Government propose.

Dealing with a reference relative to the question of the debit to the divisible account of rents for buildings occupied by the Police, whether belonging to the Municipality or to Government, the Committee agree with the Commissioner that the general principle on which Government base their demand for a fair rent for lands and buildings belonging to them and used for Police purposes is a sound one, and that the same principle should be applied in cases of lands and buildings belonging to the Corporation, the rents of these being now fixed anew in accordance with existing values. The Committee also agree with the Commissioner that in view of the power vested in Government by Section 62 (a) of the Municipal Act, it will be futile to ask Government to exclude from the account the rent of lands which were handed over by Government with a specific condition that no rent should be charged for them, or without any stipulation for the payment of rent. The Committee accordingly recommend that Government be informed that although it appears that in some cases land was handed over by Government on an express stipulation that rent would not be charged, and in other cases no stipulation was made for the payment of rent, yet since the whole system of levying contribution from the Municipality for Police charges has now been put on a new basis, the Corporation will not object to rent charges being added to the divisible account, on the understanding that the rents of lands and buildings belonging both to Government and the Municipality be fixed anew in accordance with the values now prevailing.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL B. M. BLENNERHASSETT, C. M. G., R. A. M. C., officiating Principal Medical Officer, Bombay and Aden Districts, will proceed on the 23rd instant to Deolali, on his annual tour of inspection of the Hospital, and Barracks, &c. Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Harwood, R. A. M. C., will preform the duties of the Principal Medical Officer during his absence.

Captain Jay Gould, I. M. S., who has just returned from Chitral, has been appointed to the officiating medical charge of the 6th Bengal Cavalry at Nowgong.

Captain H. M. Whitacre, West Riding Regiment, has been appointed Adjutant of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment.

Intimation has been received from Ceylon of the death of Captain H. Hare, R. E., of the Indian Survey Department. He died at Nuwara Eleya on the 16th November from pyœmia.

Lieut. T. P. Tew, 4th Hussars, has been placed on temporary half pay on account of ill-health.

The Secretary of State has consented to the following improvements in the leave pay of Warrant Officers, and of their pay in certain departments: (1) an increase in the rates of pay of conductors of Ordnance and Commissariat Departments by Rs. 20 and of Sub-Conductors by Rs. 15 per month, i. e., from Rs. 160 to Rs. 180, and Rs. 125 to Rs. 140 per mensem respectively; (2) an increase of the rates of leave pay of Deputy Assistant Commissaries, Conductors and Sub-Conductors of all Departments, from £110 to £125, from £78 to 100, and from £72 to £90 respectively; (3) an increase of the rates of leave pay of Senior Assitant Surgeons with the honorary rank of Lieutenant from £120 to £125 per annum, and of 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th class Assistant Surgeons from £85 to £120, from £65 to £90, from £50 to £70, and from £40 to £55, per annum respectively. These improved rates will take effect from the 1st April next.

N. W. P. POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE final tie of the N.-W. P. Polo Tournament was played at Meerut, on Monday before a large and fashionable gathering, but contrary to expectations the game was very one-sided, as the first team of the 15th Hussars went scoring goal after goal from the commencement, and it was not till the fourth chukker that the second team made any score, when in quick succession they hit two goals. It seems strange that although there are so many polo clubs and regiments playing polo in the North-west Provinces, the tournament received not outside support. We hope that the Inter Regimental Tournament during the spring race week will be better supported. Captain Bald is worthy of praise for his excellent arrangements, and the condition of the ground, which is certainly one of the best in the N.-W. P. Teams: 15th Hussars, B. Team; Mr. Bingham, 1; Captain Creswell, 2; Captain Kennard, 3; Mr. Learmouth back. A Team; Mr. Courage, 1; Captain Pilkington, 2; Captain Ball, 3; Mr. Barrett, back. Umpires, Major Kirk and Captain Fraser. Score:—First chukker, A Team, one goal one subsidiary; second chukkar, two goals; third chukker, two goals; fourth chukker, A Team, one goal one subsidiary; B. Team, one goal; fifth chukker, A Team two goals B. Team one goal; sixth chukker A Team, one goal. A Team thus won by nine goals two subsidiaries to two goals.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

FRENCH ENCROACHMENTS IN MOROCCO.

A PEACE DEMONSTRATION.

PARIS, Nov. 2.

SLOWLY, and at the eleventh hour Europe is opening its eyes to the true nature of the French policy in North Africa. During the summer, when the illness and death of the Moroccan Grand Vizier pointed to an immediate crisis in Morocco—a crisis which undoubtedly was only staved off by the interest of the French in their Exhibition. More recently Germany woke to realise the situation, and the German Press agitated for measures of precaution until their Government sent a warship to Mogador, and their diplomatists opened up negotiations with the Quai D'Orsay in the matter of a compensating concession, the exact character of which has not yet leaked out. Spain, during the last two months, has been taking active steps toward guarding against infringement of her Morocco coast rights, and asserting her traditional claim to consideration where the disposition of the decaying North African Empire is concerned. Among the Powers closely interested England alone has apparently made no move as yet toward arranging for compensation in the matter of France's quite certain and inevitable eating-up of Morocco. This is the more unfortunate when one remembers that the Moroccan coast is within modern gun-shot of Gibraltar; that the Spanish occupation of Ceuta is a menace to no one; and that the establishment of French rule and French fortification on the northern littoral of Morocco would straightway reduce Britain's prestige and practical strength as gate-keeper to the Mediterranean and the East by not less than one-half.

Now the Exhibition is nearly over the wielders of France's foreign destinies are bestirring themselves in all directions; forces are being concentrated on the Algerian borders of Morocco; the latter country itself is in a state of foment and unrest which is notably favourable to France's design; and, last of all the Powers to speak, though first or second in her intimate knowledge of the matter in hand, Italy is raising her voice in protest against the inevitable and long-planned grab. There is not much official bigotry or red tape about Italy's representation in the land of the Moors. The Italian Legation knows its ground in Morocco with a sure and certain familiarity scarcely equalled by either France or Spain, and not approached by Britain. Now Italy is crying out, and you may take it as certain that Italy knows. There is no sort of question about that. "La Stampa" announces that there is no longer the slightest doubt about France's immediate and aggressive intentions in Morocco. The French Algerian Kaid Mohammed Batouch, says this journal, has arrived at Biskra with 1,500 camels, and the Kaid of Zeribet has joined him there with 600 camels. Each camel carries an average load of 140 kilogrammes of wheat, barley, and flour. "La Tribuna" says that the effect of the agreement between France and Russia in Caina is to give France a free hand to do with Morocco what she did with Tunis. This journal urgently presses that Italy must no longer remain silent in the matter. France has already done much to injure Italian interests in the Mediterranean by her meddling with Egyptian affairs, her occupation of Tunis, her extension of the hinterland of Tripoli (an unblushing theft), and the policy she has followed in Morocco.

An Italian politician of some note has stated that the French Government has initiated the Morocco campaign to prepare the country for a renewal of the Triple Alliance. Italy is now very actively alive to the danger of the outlook. But Italy knows Morocco, as Spain knows it; and both nations are well aware that the French absorption, peaceful or warlike, subtle or brutal, is Kismet—one of the things that are to be. The snares have been so long and so carefully laid. But—and here's the point to note—Italy, Spain, and Germany are definitely and wisely bent upon securing compensation over this inevitable deal. Preoccupation in China will not prevent that. But Britain, of all Powers the one most vitally concerned where foreign occupation of a North African littoral is concerned, still stands haughtily aloof, seeks no concession, will obtain none, and practically cannot interfere. Here surely is the opportunity for our new diplomatists. The British colony of Newfoundland cries aloud to Heaven for freedom from French oppression. Prosperous Egypt (one of Britain's greatest triumphs in the way of oversea reclamation) is harassed and hampered at every turn by the vainglorious and vexatious pretensions of France. Here then is material to our statesmen's hands for the arranging of a common-sense and profitable deal with France, before her meal in North Africa is secured, and before the opportunity has passed for ever.

A great demonstration in favour of peace, organised by the Labour party in France, took place on Sunday afternoon in the Great Hall of the Labour Exchange here. Members of the Executive Committee of the Exchange, together with thirty delegates from British trade unions and six representatives of working men's syndicates of Berlin, occupied the platform. The "International" was sung, and the people shouted "Vive la sociale!" and "A bas la guerre!" Mr. Pickles, of the United Painters' Society of England, presided over the meeting. M. Baume (French) welcomed the foreign delegates who had come to this public demonstration against war between nations. Mr. Pickles then read in English the manifesto addressed by the British to the French proletariat, and concluded by urging the workers to impose on their Governments respect for human life through universal peace. On this manifesto being translated it was received by a triple round of cheers. Mr. Barnes (England) subsequently addressed the assembly.

"The people who have made capital out of Dreyfus are men who wanted to upset the Republican regime. Those people were led by the Pope and his Jesuits, by General Mercier and his brother officers. Will the case be reopened? Of course it will be when the Exhibition is over." That is what M. Zola says in an interview which appears in the "King." The interviewer found him "careworn" and somewhat bitter, but as ardent as ever in the cause of Drefus. M. Zola went on to say:—"Any statement made by us outside a court of justice can do no good now; it is simply casting oil on to a fire which the Army and clergy have lighted, and mean to keep blazing until it devolops into a general conflagration or revolution, out of which they hope something will turn up which may satisfy their pride and pocket. M. Waldeck-Rousseau thinks he can put out the fire by a vote of oblivion. He is mistaken. There is only one way of ending the matter, and that is to have a f

Galli, a Nationalist, then moved that the name of La Rochelle Marchand be given to a street of Paris.

Not since Gambetta visited Cherbourg some twenty years ago has so much interest been aroused by a Prime Minister's visit to a provincial city as by M. Waldeck-Rousseau's visit to Toulouse. He was received there with as much state as if he were President of the Rupublic, and no wonder. He has led France safely through the severest crisis this generation of Frenchmen has known. General Tisseyre, Commander of the 17th Army Corps, is a loyal General. In introducing the officers, he said that their sole ambition was to work for the greatness of France and the Republic. The Premier, in his reply, hinted that the Army had better keep out of politics. The Army must allow no division in its ranks which would but weaken it. Replying to an address from a deputation of board schoolmasters, M. Waldeck-Rousseau said that it was by the common school education that the moral unity of France was to be attained. Replying to a loyal and patriotic speech of the Rabbi, M. Waldeck-Rousseau said that the Government was determined not to allow any invidious distinctions of race or religion. He repudiated a movement (Anti-Semiticism) which he looked upon as a relic of savagery.

As others see us. Here are the genial remarks of the London correspondent of the "Temps," who watched the procession of the C. I. V.'s on Monday, and has sent home a description to his paper. In it he speaks of the quantities of whisky bottles that circulated during the halts. He saw a squadron drink out of them under the eyes of Lord Lansdowne, Lord Wolsley, and Sir Evelyn Wood. The heroes evidently relished the liquor. It is true, he admits, that they are not professional soldiers, and that they will return to civil life, but he thinks there might have been a little more decorum. The single Boer trophy, the flag taken from Cronje (there was an Orange Free State flag as well, however), says the correspondent of the "Temps," called forth thunders of applause the whole way. The crowds on the footways, in windows, and on the house tops, wildly cheered that little flag, whose tiny dimensions, compared with the long floating Union Jacks, symbolised the difference between the relative forces of the conquered and the conqueror.

HOUSE-OWNERS IN INDIA.

It may be remarked, without violating the principles of reason, the elements of truth, or the canons of good taste, that the native house-owner, or landlord, is very often something of an abstraction. Like Faith, as defined by the Apostle, he must be believed in without being seen. There are, let it be cheerfully conceded, house-owners, mere mortal men of flesh and blood, gross creatures not so far etherealized as to be out of touch with tenant right, the Penal Code, Municipal by-laws and the wholesome and refreshing dignity of drains, but these, look you, are of the earth—earthy. They build houses and keep them in order. They have hearts to feel, bodies to be kicked—sometimes—souls, we may reverently hope, to be saved. Such men are obviously incapable of arousing interest, of provoking wonder or stirring indeed any of the higher emotions of the soul. Ideal, rather, with those fairy creatures of the element who are above all laws except the building of "bustees" and chawls and the letting thereof, the rearing of bungalows, and godowns and offices and the neglect thereof, the collection of rents and the exasperation of the tenant. Such men, as is here delicately hinted, must be invisible, or at least the Law sees them all too rarely: they must be immaterial, for no police-man lays his rude hand upon them, and so by the works of such chartered libertines doth a suffering world feel their presence and acknowledge their power.

The architectural reputation of Calcutta is enshrined in the phrase "a City of Palaces." The term points surely to a time when men's hearts were lighter or their imaginations stronger, or, perhaps, it was before the "bustee" and the rain-shackle tenement spread themselves so discussively by the banks of the Hooghly. Anyhow, in the struggle for the survival of the fittest the "palace" has to fight hard in these overcrowded days. In Bombay things are ordered somewhat differently but still beyond the precincts of what is still known as the Fort, the native city contains an agglomeration of ill-constructed, insanitary dwellings, which in any country daring to call itself civilized, would be hard to equal, and perhaps, impossible to surpass. From an architectural, engineering or sanitary point of view the native city of Bombay is a chaos—"rudis indigestaque moles." The shaping spirit of the Bombay Improvement Trust has yet to bring forth beauty from ugliness, cleanliness from filth, health from disease. And the task is something like that of our old friend Hercules with his Augean stable. For years and years, once in a period indeed when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, Borah and Bunnia and Parsee, Hindu, Mahommedan and Goanese have piled up their habitations anyhow; yea even in thousands of cases without so much as a miserable backyard to mitigate the sordid scramble of their depravity. And the men and women who toil here, and the children who are born here, reflect in their poverty, their filth, their ill-nourished frames, their tattered garments, their squalor, their disease, their life and their death, the true inwardness of that builder of houses, whom I have seen fit to regard as an abstraction.

The density of the population in Bombay has often been commented on, and some years ago in a letter to "The Lancet" written after the riots of 1893 it was pointed out that the extreme density of the population in London was 222 persons per acre, that of Calcutta 208, while Bombay figured with the enormous total of 760. In houses per acre London had a maximum of 22, while Bombay possessed 35, and generally speaking, the greatest density of population in London was stated to be less than any one out of twelve sections of Bombay, which then averaged 458·87 persons to the acre.

The writer went on to point out that in such neighbourhoods the wind rarely penetrates, the mean temperature is 30·9° F. higher than in England, and while in London the average moisture in the air amounts to 0·51 lb. per 1,000 cubic feet, that of Bombay averages 1·35 lb.

If the question be asked, whether the vast majority of houses in Bombay in the native town are constructed on principles in which the local climatic conditions are at all intelligently studied, there can be but one reply. The type of house to be met with all over Bombay is a huge pile with a comparatively narrow frontage and a great depth. This to start with is an elementary defect in construction. It perpetuates the long narrow gully, and the gully is an abomination. The side walls of the houses are a permanent evil in themselves. It is little use putting in windows for light and ventilation in an edifice with a towering wall right in front of it, sometimes less than a yard away. Moreover the gully below, such is the cussedness of human nature, becomes the receptacle for all kinds of domestic refuse with the very worst possible results to the health of the community. Moreover the space for ventilation which is ordinarily supplied by the "backyard" as we know it in the West, is non-existent. The back of one house is joined on to the back of another, for should any space be intervening when adjacent buildings are first erected, such area, in the long run, is certain to be roofed over.

In addition to this, wherever a flat roof presents itself, the temptation to erect another structure thereon is in thousands of instances too strong to be resisted. Such structures mean more tenants and more rents, and thus we find that many dwellers in Bombay are so unfortunately situated, owing to the grasping cupidity of the house-owner, as to be surrounded by insanitation—literally; not only on the sides and the lower ground, but even on the roof above them.

The problem of urban expansion in India, and especially in connection with such big towns as Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Delhi and many others, is one to which a very great deal of attention will have to be given in the future. The difficulty of successfully grappling therewith is not at all lessened by the fact that representatives of the people now largely control the sanitary destinies of these crowded communities. That in many instances they shamefully neglect and abuse their trust, is notorious, and one reason for this, so far as house property is concerned, is that local vested interests preponderate to an extent which really stifles radical reform. All over India, more or less, it is with the greatest difficulty that the landlord can be induced to carry out even necessary repairs. His creed is summed up in a little tile turning and a little lime or colour washing. The one thing he regards with affection is the regular payment of his rent, with a steady enhancement thereof at the first available opportunity. This is doubtless satisfactory enough so far as it goes; but it certainly helps the tenant very little.—X. in "Capital."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for 'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.' Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTER-DAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the following cases were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee and a common jury:—

AN OLD ROGUE.

Saya Dowlata, who pleaded guilty on Tuesday, was brought up for sentence. The prisoner had committed theft of two copper vessels valued at Rs. 14, and asked his Lordship to pass a light sentence, as he was an old man and could not bear heavy punishment. Mr. Justice Tyebjee said he found the accused had been a constant offender. The magistrate had constantly considered that he should be sent up to the Sessions to receive an enhanced punishment. His Lordship sentenced the accused to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

FOND OF THE "HOOKAH."

Wallabh Sattia, who pleaded guilty on Tuesday to having on the 6th instant committed theft of the bowl of a hookah valued at Rs. 1-8-0, was also brought up for sentence. Mr. Justice Tyebjee said the accused was another old offender who had been constantly charged with offences. His last sentence had been one of ten years, and he had scarcely got out of jail on completing it, when he committed the theft in the present case. His Lordship said he would have passed a severe sentence but for the fact that the theft was only a small one. Treating the accused as an habitual offender he sentenced him to four years' hard labour.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSPORTATION.

Chotoo, *alias* Somar Juma, who was on Tuesday convicted of having stolen Rs. 1-10-0 in cash from a man named Vassoodeo Succaram, at Null Bazaar, was brought up for sentence, and asked his Lordship to transport him from Bombay. Mr. Justice Tyebjee said the accused was a habitual offender. He had considered the prisoner's request that he might be transported, but that was a matter that must be left to Government to decide. He sentenced the accused to four years' rigourous imprisonment.

ATTEMPTED MURDER ON FRERE ROAD.

Moses Leo Douglas, a Eurasian, was charged with having, on the 23rd October, attempted to murder Edward Mobart Torris, employed as a clerk in the Improvement Trust, at a house in Frere Road. The prisoner was also charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt with a razor, and with causing simple hurt. Mr. Strongman, instructed by Mr. Yorke-Smith, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Weldon defended the accused.

Mr. Strongman, in opening the trial, said the prisoner was charged with an attempt to murder, secondly with causing grievous hurt, and thirdly with causing simple hurt. Before he proceeded to read the sections of the Indian Penal Code dealing with those charges he considered it would be more convenient if he gave the jury an outline of the facts of the case. The prisoner seemed to have been employed until about August last as a temporary clerk by the Port Trust. For four or five months previous to the 22nd October, he had been living in a house, No. 148, Frere Road, which was one of the Prince's Dock. The complainant Edward Mobart Torris also lived in the same house. It was a house that was let out in separate rooms to a number of people. Torris and the accused apparently had been very great friends. In July last he went to reside in Torris's room, but in August he lost his employment. In September they appeared to have had some disagreement and at the end of that month Torris told the accused that he could no longer afford to keep him in his room. So on the 1st October the accused took his bed to the room of another man named Arkins, who lived in the same house and with whom he appeared to have resided during the rest of the month. In the evening of the 22nd October, the accused went to the complainant's room and said to him "I want to have a clear understanding about our quarrel," Torris, in reply, said, "I do not want to go over the whole matter again, but to tell you the truth I cannot afford to keep you on in my room." The accused then became excited and told the complainant that he would rue the day on which he had turned him out. The accused then went away, and Torris bolted his front door leading on to the landing and also bolted the back door which led on to a verandah. About a quarter past two o'clock on the morning of the 23rd October, the accused again came down to the front door of Torris's room. Finding it bolted on the inside, he also bolted it on the outside, and then went round to the door on the verandah which he also found fastened. The accused at the time was armed with a razor and a bed post. Finding he could not get into the room and seeing a rope hanging on the verandah he cut off a piece of it. The accused then climbed on to the roof, and after removing some of the tiles got in under the gable. He then pulled up a trap door, and having tied the rope to a cross bar lowered himself down into the complainant's room. When he did so, Torris woke up, and the accused then rushed at him. A scuffle ensued and resulted in the complainant receiving six cuts, one on the head, another on the left temple, and a more serious jagged cut on the neck, another on the back of the neck and two on the left arm, the last two being received by the complainant while he was endeavouring to ward off his assailant. After the scuffle, the accused ran out of the back door and then ran round to the front door, unbolted it and let the complainant out who appeared to have knocked at the door of a room occupied by another lodger named Kennedy who came out to his assistance with another man named Arkins. The accused and the complainant were then taken by Arkins in a ghary to the St. George's Hospital, the complainant at the time being covered with blood and in a very weak condition. The accused on the way to the hospital endeavoured to persuade the complainant to say he had been attacked by some person unknown, and that he (accused) had come to his assistance and as a result his clothes had become blood-stained. After arriving at the hospital, the complainant told the surgeon that he had been attacked by an unknown person and said the accused had come to his assistance. The accused then returned to the house and told Arkins of the arrangement that had been made. Arkins then went to the police station and woke up Inspector Barker who came back to the house and after receiving a statement from the accused, arrested him. The accused then pointed out a place ninety feet from the house, where the razor was found. The accused was put before the Magistrate and made a voluntary statement of what had taken place. The complainant remained in the hospital till the 6th inst. when he was discharged. The doctor who would be called as a witness would say all the scars the complainant had received were permanent, and the counsel asked the jury to come to the conclusion that the cut on the right side of the neck was a very serious disfigurement of the complainant. Mr. Strongman submitted that there were no elements of provocation in the case. The accused had come down with an imaginary grievances and had told the complainant he would rue the day he had turned him out. Afterwards he had made the attack in a most calculating manner, and must have known that the result of his assault with such a dangerous weapon as a razor was likely to be death. If the jury were not satisfied on that point, it was open to them to find the prisoner guilty of causing grievous hurt or causing simple hurt.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution.

The complainant Torris, in answer to the Court said he had bolted his doors fearing an assault from the accused. The injuries had been inflicted upon him with the razor while he was standing up.

The witness Arkins who conveyed Torris to hospital said the accused had admitted to him that he had assaulted the complainant, and had afterwards asked Torris to say that he had been assaulted by a native. The accused was the first to make a statement to that effect to a nurse at the hospital, who had asked how it was that his clothes were blood-stained. He said he had gone to Torris's assistance. After the assaults there appeared to be no ill-feeling existing between Torris and Douglas.

Another witness named Kennedy said that when the complainant came out of his room after the assault, the accused had said he would have his revenge and kill Torris. Afterwards accused had expressed regret for what he had done, and explained how he had committed the assault, stating that he had first intended to brain him with a stick, but had to give up the idea as the doors were bolted.

Dr. MacGregor of the St. George's Hospital, after describing the wounds received by the complainant, said the latter's life was never in danger.

The accused put in a long written statement in his defence, which was read by Mr. Weldon. In it the accused said he had sustained pecuniary loss through being turned out of his room. He had decided to be revenged and on obtaining access to the complainant's room, armed with the razor, he threw himself at once on Torris, whom he could have murdered at once had he wished. After a struggle the accused said, in his excitement, he struck at the complainant with the razor, which he afterwards threw away. Driving with the complainant to the hospital, he told the latter to tell the truth, but he refused to do so. The fasle story of the assault was then concocted.

In answer to the Court, the accused said he knew nothing about the stick which had been produced.

Mr. Strongman in closing the prosecution, said the statement of the accused made it unnecessary for him to deal at length with the evidence. The accused had admitted that he had deliberately committed the assault. Counsel therefore asked the jury to find Douglas guilty.

Mr. Weldon for the accused submitted that his client, who at the time was out of his mind, was to have given the complainant a sound thrashing. He had never contemplated committing murder. Counsel submitted the accused could only be found guilty of causing hurt.

His Lordship, in summing up, said he did not propose to deal with the case at length, as the main facts had been practically admitted by the accused. He reminded the jury of the manner in which the accused had entered the room and attacked the complainant and asked them to judge whether Douglas's action showed an intention to murder or whether the acts of the accused were done with the knowledge that they would result in death. If they thought so, it was their duty to find the prisoner guilty of attempted murder. He pointed out that the accused, as the aggressor, had no right under the law to arm himself with a deadly weapon such as a razor and to claim the right to use it at the time. Torris was doing nothing more than defending himself against a man who had entered his room in the middle of night. The whole case lay in a nutshell, for the jury had only to decide whether if death had resulted, the accused would have been guilty of murder. Having pointed out the law on the other two minor charges, his Lord-hip asked the jury to consider their verdict.

The jury without leaving the box unanimously found the prisoner guilty of causing simple hurt, and not guilty of the other two charges. They also recommended him to mercy.

His Lordship, in passing sentence said he was of opinion that the jury had taken an extremely merciful view of the prisoner's case. The weapon which he had used was one that he must, at the time, have recognised was of an extremely dangerous character. He was glad to see in the prisoner's letters and statements that he recognised that. The jury, no doubt, thought the assault was not premeditated, but was done on the spur of the moment. That probably gave the clue to their very merciful finding. He had taken their recommendation into consideration and also the relations that had existed between the accused and the prosecutor, and also the fact that the latter was not apparently anxious that the extreme penalty of the law should be inflicted. His Lordship sentenced Douglas to two years' hard labour.

The Sessions were then adjourned to this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

THE CHARTERED BANK FRAUDS CASE.

At the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the Madras High Court, before his Lordship the Chief Justice Kasava Row Moodelly and Ganapathy Chetty pleaded not guilty to indictments charging them with the offences of forgery, using as genuine a forged document, theft, cheating, &c.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General, with the Crown Prosecutor, instructed by Messrs. Barclay, Orr and David, conducted the prosecution.

Mr. J. H. M. Ryan, with the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu and Mr. S. Gurusawmy Chetty, defended the prisoners.

The following were the Special Jury:—Messrs. R. Hill (Foreman), W. B. Morren, W. M. Hutton, C. Mukunda Naidu, B. Bauliah Naidu, H. N. C. Campbell, K. V. Ramandha Alyer, B. Gopalasawmy Chetty, and P. M. Appasawmy Pillai.

The Advocate-General, in his speech for the prosecution, said the charges against the accused in the case arose out of a daring and mischievous fraud that was perpetrated on the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. He then went on to describe the facts of the case, which have already been reported at great lenght in these columns. He said that one of the most important pieces of evidence connecting the 1st accused with the fraud was a telegram sent from Bombay to him which said, "Safe. Goods will be consigned to-morrow." This telegram had been traced in the Bombay Station by the Police. Suspicion had fallen upon the 1st accused, before this telegram was discovered, as having been the author of the fraud. The 1st and 2nd accused were brothers and at the time of the fraud 1st accused was employed as a clerk in the Madras Branch of the Bank. It would be proved to the Jury that it was his special duty to look after the drafts. It would be obvious to the Jury, when they saw the draft, that it must have been drawn up with the assistance of some one in the Bank. The number of the draft was the next following the last issued by the Bank. Mr. Wallis proceeded to give in detail the incidents of the arrest of the accused and the facts discovered by the Police in their investigations. In concluding his speech, Counsel said that with regard to the evidence against the 2nd accused it was of a perfectly direct character, but the prosecution had not, and could not expect to have evidence of the same direct character against the 1st accused. The Jury could not expect to have evidence produced befor them of some one who had seen the accused forge the cheque. He thought, however, that the prosecution could show them a case the circumstances of which would bring home the guilt to the 1st accused in a manner that would leave no doubt in their minds. The 1st accused was employed in the Bank and was, as witnesses would prove, specially charged with the preparation of drafts and all that concerned them. If it was proved, as it would be proved, that the Bank cashed a draft which the 2nd accused could only have obtained with the assistance of some one in the Bank, the greatest possible suspicion must arise against the 1st accused. But this suspicion was not enough; the prosecution must show something more to bring the guilt home to him in order to satisfy the Jury beyond all reasonable doubt that he was the man. Several witnesses, who were accustomed to see the 1st accused's writing, would say that some of the words in both the draft and the letter of advice were in his hand-writing. Further than that there was the evidence that when the 1st accused's desk at the Bank was searched there was found in it a paper with tracings of the very striking signature of Mr. Hall, showing that the accused had been practising for the crime. The most important piece of evidence, as against the 1st accused was, that he had already said, the telegram sent from Bombay, and if it had stood alone Counsel would without hesitation have asked the Jury to return a verdict against the 1st accused. The very day that the 2nd accused had cashed the cheque—almost the first thing he did on his way to the money changer—was to go to the station and send a telegram to his brother in an assumed name. In the Magisterial enquiry the 1st accused had denied receiving this but the prosecution would endeavour to show the Jury that this was not so. Since the Magisterial enquiry had closed a letter had come into the hands of the prosecution which Counsel would ask to put in as evidence. This letter was from the 1st accused and was addressed to the Railway Company. It was dated the 24th July, the date on which he had received the telegram and stated that he had received advice of the despatch of a parcel from Bombay and asked if the Railway received any such parcel. Counsel submitted that if the Jury found as they would find that this fraud could only have been carried out with the aid and assistance of some one in the Bank and that the draft was actually presented by the brother of the 1st accused and that the first thing this man did was to telegraph "safe" to the 1st accused, they could not as reasonable men entertain any reasonable doubt that the 1st accused was guilty of the crime. There was the further incident of the letter which had been brought by Govinda Chetty, although there was some doubt as to whether it was admissible in evidence. Govinda Chetty had said before the Magistrate that the letter which was found upon him was a concoction of the police and that he was terrorised into reading it and that another letter was also written at the dictation of the police.

Mr. Ryan objected that transactions between Govinda Chetty and Inspector Bothaguruswamy were not admissible as evidence against his client.

The Advocate-General said the charge was distinctly made against the Police in the Court below and if it was reapeated in the present case he should strenuously resist its importation.

The Chief Justice said that the thought Mr. Ryan was objecting to the contents of the letters being stated.

Mr. Wallis said that he charge of concoction by the police was totally inconsistent with the evidence.

Counsel then explained the law relating to the various charges.

Mr. Miller, examined by the Advocate-General, deposed that he was the Manager of the Madras Branch of the Chartered Bank last July. When a draft was required on a Bank in Bombay it was submitted to witness for the rate, and if the rate was accepted an application form was filled up. It was the duty of the 1st accused to do this. There was no application form for a draft of Rs. 70,000. The draft forms in the book were not numbered, and there would be no trace of it in the event of one having been abstracted. After filling up the draft form the 1st accused would enter the particulars in a draft register. The draft register, the draft form and application form, were then taken to Mr. Hall, the Sub-Accountant, who prepared and signed the draft, and initialled the register. He also made a note of the amount in his private cash book. The draft when registered would be sent to witness for signature. Witness also initialled the register. A journal slip as to the amount was made out by the 1st accused. (The alleged forged draft was now submitted to witness, who said that neither his signature nor that of Mr. Hall was genuine). He could not recognise the writing in the body of the draft, but identified the date and number as being in the handwriting of the first accused. This, witness said, he would swear to. A similar process was gone through with regard to the letter of advice concerning the Rs. 70,000 draft. Witness again repudiated his signature, and while not recognising the writing in the body of the letter, again identified the number and date as the writing of the 1st accused. Upon receiving notice from Bombay that a draft for Rs. 70,000 had been presented, witness wrote the same day to Bombay for an explanation of the letter and received an answer by telegram. On the following day witness communicated with the police, and some days afterwards a reward was offered and a description printed of the person who had presented the forged draft in Bombay. On the 8th August witness put in a written complaint charging the 1st accused. It would have been quite impossible for anyone unacquainted with the routine of the office to have forged the draft The 1st accused was in the service of the Chartered Bank in Colombo for about a year. In the month of April he came to witness at Madras and asked for employment.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ryan: The business hours of the Chartered Bank were 10 to 5, but after 3-30 p.m. drafts were not issued. When witness took over charge of the Madras Branch, it was the first time for many years that a branch of the Chartered Bank had existed in Madras. The forged draft must have been issued before 3-30 p.m. Witness came to the conclusion that part of the forged draft was in the hand-writing of the 1st accused as soon as he saw it. He did not mention the fact that he recognised the hand-writing of the 1st accused in the forged draft when he made his written complaint. This was an oversight. The police did not suggest to witness that he should mention to the Magistrate that he recognised the hand-writing of the 1st accused. The 1st accused used to sit in a room with 7 or 8 other clerks. At that time no one sat in that room, so to speak, in charge. Now an accountant sat there.

By Mr. Annada Charlu: Mr. Richards was an accountant in the Chartered Bank at Bombay. In the ordinary course of things drafts would not go to him, but it was probable that in this particular case the drafts had been submitted to him. Mr. Richards knew witness' hand-writing and that of Mr. Hall, Mr. Scott, who would also have seen the draft, was also acquainted with their hand-writing.

Mr. Stanley Hall, examined by the Advocate-General, deposed that he was Sub-Accountant at the Chartered Bank at Madras. There was no accountant when he arrived about the middle of May last, and witness had to do the accountant's work. The 1st accused was employed in the Bank when witness joined. The draft book was kept in an almirah in witness' room. That almirah was not always locked. Up to July witness had lunched in his own room and subsequently upstairs. Witness here corroborated the evidence of Mr. Miller as to the routine of business in the Chartered Bank and the duties of the 1st accused. He also identified the hand-writing of the 1st accused on the various documents and repudiated his signature and that of Mr. Miller on the forged draft. He stated that the figures "70,000" as well as the date and number of the draft were in the hand-writing of the 1st accused, and added that the body of the draft appeared like his hand-writing disguised. Witness was present on the 8th August when the police arrested the 1st accused. Witness asked him whether he had anything to say, or any work to hand over and he replied in the negative. In company with a clerk named Angelo witness searched the drawer of the 1st accused, which was not locked. On one of the papers found in the drawer were witness' initials repeated at least five times, not written by himself. The initials of the 1st accused were also dotted about the paper.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ryan: By the hand-writing of the 1st accused disguised witness meant as he would write if he did not wish it to be recognised. Witness thougat that at the first sight of the signatures on the forged draft and letter of advice purporting to be Mr. Miller's, he would have recognised them as forgeries.

At this stage the Court rose for luncheon.

THE TROUBLE IN WESTERN CHINA.

A SPONTANEOUS correspondent in Yunnan who has remained there unaffected by the panic that drove many officials and missionaries over the borders of their provinces—and the missionaries are not to be blaimed as they acted under orders from their superiors—has sent us some very interesting remarks on the situation in the West of China. In the course of them he refers to the evacuation of Chungking and speaks very highly of the French Consul, M. Bons d'Anty, who did not take part in the evacuation but remained at his post, as we have heretofore recorded, with the Japanese Consul, two Englishmen, a merchant and a missionary, and an American Professor, M. Bons d'Anty, our correspondent says, is a charming man and one of the best Consuls France has in the Far East, which is reason the more why Great Britain should have a strong man at Chungking, for M. Bons d'Anty might be trusted not to lose his very legitimate opportunity to promote French interests especially during the absence of his British Colleague. Our correspondent adds to what we have written hitherto on this subject that the British Consul at Chungking is charged with British interests in the whole of Szechuan and Kueichou, and is also the adviser of British Consulate in North Yunnan. There are two Consulates in Yunnan, Tengyueh (Momein) and Szemao (Esmok). Mr. Litton, Consul at Tengyueh, and formerly Consul at Chungking, has gone home on sick leave, and until the troubles in North-China broke out, the Szemao Consulate was also vacant. In this dilemma Lord Salisbury turned to the Customs for assistance, and the Acting Commissioner at Szemao being apparently a British subject, he was appointed Acting Consul. Mr. F. W. Carey is the gentleman in question, and the temporary appointment seems to be an eminently satisfactory one.

Though everything was quiet in Yunnan as it has been in Szechuan—and it is a matter for which the Manchu Viceroy Kuei Ch'un deserves unstinted praise, that in the whole of the immense province of Szechuan no missionary has suffered at the hands of the Chinese since the troubles in the North began—the missionaries at Yunnanfu and elsewhere acting on advice from Chungking, began to leave the province in batches, escorted in every case by soldiers down to Manhao (on the Red River, close to the Tongking frontier), where they took boat and steamer for Hongkong. Acting on the representations of M. Francois, the French Government withdrew its Consuls and citizens in July. The Mengtze Customs seem to have become affected by the general panic, and left the fine cool Mengtze plateau for the stiflingly hot frontier station of Hokou, opposite Laokai. No one was more astonished at this general exodus than the Chinese. The people and even the officials began to think there was some ulterior motive in this sudden evacuation of Mengtze and Yunnanfu; and it will be remembered that the missionaries were led to believe that the French citizens were ordered out of the province because French troops were being massed on the frontier preparatory to an invasion; stories which was said at the time had no foundation. These evacuations can hardly have been the fault of the Foreign Office, for Lord Salisbury's appointment during the crisis of an acting Consul at Szemao shows the importance he attached to being represented in the West.

Before leaving Yunnanfu the China Inland Missionaries were fully indemnified for the losses they sustained during the riots in June when their houses were pillaged. The money was paid to them on their own demand without any official intervention. The riots were really due to the imprudence—to use the mildest term—of the French Consul, M. Francois, who imported more than a hundred firearms with ammunition, and did not declare them to the Customs at Mengtze. He refused to allow his cases to be opened, and these munitions were seiged by the Likin authorities on his arrival at Yunnanfu. Thereupon he is reported to have gone to the Likin office revolver in hand, and forcibly carried off his detained packages. It was not altogether unnatural that the populace should become excited, and a few days later they burnt—an unjustifiable excess—the Catholic College and Bishop's palace, and pillaged the houses of all the missionaries but one. No personal injury was done to any one, and the Frenchmen were escorted to Mengtze by a large body of soldiers. Since that the province has been absolutely quiet and the people are distinctly not anti-foreign. The Acting Viceroy, it is said, urged the English missionaries to remain, and guaranteed their safety.

It would have been better on many grounds if they had stayed, but, as we have said, they acted on orders from above. A few still remain in the western portion of the province of Yunnan. The Acting French Consul at Szemao returned last month from the French frontier post at Muonghoa. He was greatly disgusted at having been ordered to withdraw, but his orders came from the Tongking authorities, who are fond of coquetting with the idea of an invasion of Yunnan, though there are only 8,000 to 10,000 French troops in Tongking and Annam, and the invasion of Yunnan would require 30,000 to 40,000 men. Our correspondent who is a thoroughly trustworthy authority, concludes that there is no danger to foreigners in either Yunnan or Szechuan, and he can vouch for the former province.—*North-China Herald.*

BRITAIN and the British dominions are far and away the United States' best customers in books and printed matter of all sorts. This is shown in some very striking returns just published in New York. As regards duty free publications, Germany supplies only five-eighth of the value contributed by England. France comes third, with about a third. The United States export to the United Kingdom printed matter six times the value of what they send to Germany. British Australasia takes more from the United States than Germany does. It is a remarkable fact that the largest exports of books, &c., from the United States are sent into British North America. Mexico buys more than France, and a little less than Germany; which says something for the educational progress of the Republic under the "Heaven-born" Porfirio Diaz.

"PEARLS IN THE MOUTH."—White and sound teeth healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of ROWLANDS' ODONTO. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by Stores and Chemists. Ask for ROWLANDS' ODONTO.

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AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

THE FUGITIVE COURT.

A BENEDICTION FOR KANG-YI.

[From the China mail papers.]

PATHETIC ACCOUNT OF THE IMPERIAL FLIGHT.

THE following is the translation of what the "Nippon" publishes as a copy of an account of the flight of the Imperial Court of China, penned by a high official of that country. There is something more than pathetic in the description given therein, when one remembers that the chief personage concerned is the ruler of four hundred million of people and of one of the greatest nations on earth. Thus begins the interesting document:—

On the 15th of August and sharing the same carriage, the Emperor and the Empress Dowager escaped from Peking. On reaching Kwansbih, they were able to procure a camel on whose back a kind of sedan chair had been fixed, and the Emperor was removed into it, accompanied by Baron Pien. At Hwailaihien the local prefect presented a state-sedan for the Imperial use and at Suenhwahien four more sedans were secured. And thus the Emperor, the Empress Dowager and the Crown Prince were at length enabled to occupy each a separate seat. The Empress Dowager wore at the time a blue summer gown and her hair was uncombed. The Emperor's attire was a robe of black silk gauze for his upper garment and a pair of divided skirts. The Imperial refugees did not take with them any night dress; neither were they followed by any luggage; and for three nights after leaving the capital they were obliged to sleep on bare divans (or brick-beds warmed by a slow fire from below with no coverings on and without changing their dresses. Nor were they able to get proper meals and they had to satisfy their hunger by sipping rice-gruel. On arriving at Hwailai and Suenhwa prefectures, local officials came to offer their services and thenceforward the Imperial party was able escape from the humiliating and distressing experiences they had come through.

None of the ladies of the harem or of the other court ladies joined the flight, while only a few eunuchs, princes of the blood and Manchu peers followed the party. Among the Princes in the suite were Princes Tuan, Ching, Na, and Shu, and Barons Lin and Shu, Kang Yi, Chao Shu-ch'iao U Ting'ho, Wang Wen-siao, Kang Kso; among the peers and high officials of state Prince Ching, Yung Lu and Ki Su. These personages failed to start together. Besides the above the Imperial cortege was followed by one or two departmental chiefs, two officers of the Manchu army, one of the Han army, and something over a thousand troops and coolies of the Shanki, the Yunshan, and the Bannermen forces. No guards of honour were provided, though General Ma at the head of another thousand of troops guarded the Imperial carriage. Many of the soldiers deserted as the procession slowly pushed forward, and the shops and houses on the route had closed their doors and their occupants had run away, making it extremely difficult for the Imperial refugees to obtain supplies of provisions.

Previous to the Imperial flight on the 6th of August, Yu Lu had retreated to Yangtsun from Pehtsang. Subsequently meeting with another reverse at Tsaltsun, he committed suicide, by dispatching himself with a hand-lance. On the 8th, seeing that the Chan and the Chang forces had run away without fighting at Hosiwu, Li Ping-heng too put an end to his life by swallowing poison, and the foreign troops marched into Tungchou. On the 10th an order was issued announcing the Imperial decision to remove the Court to a point in the west; but the departure was delayed owing to the lack of carriages and waggons equipped for the purpose. Since the dawn of the 13th, the sound of incessant firing of artillery began to be heard outside the walls of the capital and on the morning of the 14th the roar of cannon came nearer the neighbourhood of my residence, and shells and bullets flew thick and fast. In the afternoon the firing grew hotter than ever, and then all of a sudden a report was received to the effect that the Tientsin and the Sichangan gates had yeilded to the enemy's attack, but I was unable to ascertain the truth of this report. I was then on duty at the office, but the passages to the Imperial quarters had already been barred and closed and I could not get inside. At 7 o'clock the following morning, sitting in a sedan-chair, I proceeded to the Forbidden Precincts only to find out that the Emperor and the Empress Dowager had left the palace at daybreak.

On the previous day, the 14th, I was called to the Imperial presence no fewer than five times, only Kang and Chao being in attendance on each occasion. The Empress Dowager said to us:—"Only you three are here; the other have all gone to their own houses, deserting us two. You three will please follow the Imperial cortage. But you (addressing the writer of this account) are the eldest of the three and I have no heart to let you share the hard ships of our flight—you may follow us later. But you Chao and Kang are both good equestrians and you may come with us." I replied that I would surely go with them. The Emperor then said that I should try to make ready to join them in their flight as quickly as possible. But the time of departure was not decided upon even until past midnight. It was therefore a great surprise to me to find them gone so early and so precipitedly. My heart nearly broke at this sad turn of affairs.

The rest of the account refers to the author's experience in his effort to catch up with the Imperial cortege until he overtook them at Hwailaihsien on the 17th August; but, as it is of no special interest, we omit it here.)—*Japan Times.*

CAUSE AND CURE OF THE CHINESE REBELLION.

The "Sin Wen Pao" holds that there is imperative need that the Government of China should make terms of peace with the Foreign nations before she can hope to cope successfully with the local uprisings all over the country. These uprisings are but the natural result of the distressed state of the people. In ancient times those who would govern men first took care that they were properly nourished, and this being accomplished little was heard of vagabonds, rebels, and banditti. These classes are now daily growing more numerous, their ranks being recruited from the routed armies which have fled before the forces of the West. Many of these hastily levied troops were originally drawn from the very worst classes of the population; the village idlers, thieves, opium smokers and gamblers. And even those among them who are disposed to be industrious find it very difficult upon their return to resume the old avocations. They find their farms sold or deserted and their work-shops closed. Perhaps three or four in ten will succeed in finding employment. Is it surprising if among them there be found some whose consciences are not sufficiently developed to keep them from trespassing upon their neighbours? Often they plunder at first merely to satisfy their hunger, but increasing in numbers and in daring as they pass from one place to another their depredations at last know no limit.

THE CHINESE COURT RETURN.

The *N.-C. Daily News* translates the following decree published in the "Shenpao" purporting to have been issued on the 13th inst and received by Prince Ching and Li Hungchang at Peking on the 21st idem:—

We have received the memorials of Liu K'un-yi and others praying that when matters become settled the Court shall return and that a decree be issued beforehand informing all of this purpose. With regard to the present troubles, originating in hostilities between Boxers and converts, it having transpired that there was great difficulty in suppressing them, the disturbances became so widespread that they created war with our neighbouring countries and finally so disturbed the Court that we were compelled to escort H. I. M. the Empress Dowager out of Peking under a rain of bullets and flee in confusion to the West, undergoing much suffering and inconvenience therein. We feel that our Viceroys and Governors when they hear of this cannot possibly bear to think of what we have suffered.

We have already issued a decree accusing ourself of inability to govern properly and we have also denounced the Princes and high Ministers who have failed in their duty and have ordered them to be severely punished therefor in proportion to their vaalous degrees of guilt. This was because we desired speedy negociations for pesce, in order that we might setttle upon an early date for the

PURELY PERSONAL.

It were difficult (writes a clerical correspondent) to find any London cleric whose loss would be felt as keenly as that of the Rector of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey. The interests which centred around his life in the red brick house on Lambeth Hill were numerous and varied to a wonderful degree. Merely to catalogue them would be a lengthy task. But they all seemed to gather in the room he loved to call his "workship," and which most men would term a study—a quaintly designed room so contrived as to escape the dim of the City traffic, and made beautiful with innumerable things of more than ordinary interest. A box on the window-sill held growing flowers, some of which came from Cornwall, that homeland which seemed to get ever dearer to him as his busy life in London went on.

The first time I ever heard Mr. Shuttleworth preach was in a tiny little Cornish church. It must be well nigh a quarter of a century ago, and yet I well remember the intensely powerful words addressed by the young Minor Canon of St. Paul's to those admiring Cornishpeople, many of whom had known him in his boyish days. It was only the other day that we were talking and laughing about those early days, and about the wonderful district where Henry Cary Shuttleworth first saw the light—a district which was one of the earliest in England to have a railway of its own. "I have often," said the Professor, "seen the train stop on that old railway, while people got out to gather the blackberries which grew by the way." Of this same railway—that from Wadebridge to Bodmin—it is related that the train one day moved so slowly that an impatient old woman going to Bodmin Market in it, got out and walked, getting to market long before the train reached the town.

In giving some personal reminiscences once, he described himself as a "masterful, high-spirited, hot-tempered boy, who was sent away to school at an early age because he thrashed or tried to thrash his nurse." Here he made friends with the organist and choir-master, the only ones, it would appear, who understood the lad. It was in the days when "fagging," or more correctly, "bullying," was at its height. Masters declined to interfere because, as they said, they had gone through it themselves and there was an impression that it helped to make a man of the lad; at all events it was thought to promote manliness in a boy and therefore in the school. Professor Shuttleworth speaks of his life there as a hell, but the shy young lad soon asserted himself when the newness and strangeness of his surroundings wore off.

James Hannington, the martyred Bishop (whose ring the Professor always wore), Wilson the explorer, and Mr. George W. E. Russell, were among Professor Shuttleworth's contemporaries and friends at Oxford, where, as one of Mr. Noel's clergy at the famous church of St. Barnabas, the young cleric saw some stirring times, and was brought into touch with Canon Liddon and other notable men. Of the enthusiasm and energy with which, in 1876, he entered into his duties as a Minor Canon at St. Paul's—where he was generally regarded as "before his time"—I need not speak. He was ever in the Forward Movement, and no one was surprised when the Dean and Chapter, in the exercise of their patronage, sent the young cleric further East, from Amen Court to Lambeth Hill, where, as one critic slyly suggested, his energy and daring unconventionality might find almost as great a scope as at St. Paul's.

What happened at St. Nicholas, that old church where at his coronation James II. "touched for the King's evil," everybody knows. On a Sunday in 1883 the congregation all told numbered one man and one woman. Now it is crowded to the doors, and this although the Proffessor three times enlarged the ugly building. Alongside of his parochial and professorial labours—he was Professor of Pastoral Theology, or "sanctified common sense," as he used to put it, at King's College—he managed to do a vast amount of literary work writing more or less regularly for a number of well-known papers his contributions to which though for the most part anonymous were easily recognisable by the many who knew his vigorous and trenchant style. Indeed apart from a long stay annually down west it is pretty certain that the Professor whose death at the comparatively early age of fifty is now so widely mourned gave himself far too little rest. Remembering Carlyle's dictum Henry Cary Shuttleworth was indeed a remarkable man and one whose place it will be hard to fill.

He loved a joke and it greatly enhanced the humour of anything funny to hear his musical laugh. A curious light would come into his eyes as the joke began to dawn upon him, then would follow the explosion of merriment. There are not many jokes extant concerning Minor Canons—the dignity and the rigid severity of the cathedral service is supposed to suppress anything approaching a humorous situation—but the following incident did occur, and the Professor loved to narrate it.

A sick man had been prayed for twice daily during several weeks in a cathedral which must be nameless, and when the constant repetition of his name became somewhat monotonous the senior canon suggested to the minor that the words "for a sick person" might with advantage be substituted for the name of the invalid. The request received a brief and not over gracious assent. As the next service just before the Prayer for all Sorts and Conditions of Men, the Minor Canon announced in tones strongly suggestive of suppressed wrath: "The prayers of the Church are desired on behalf of a person—whom I am not at liberty to mention!"

"Many years have I seen; in many degrees of life and station have I mingled; and I have stood much in the sun and in the shadow of fortune." What more fitting epitaph than these words could be found for the grave of the great singer, whose picturesque figure has been blotted off the panorama of life within the last week? They were written by Mr. Sims Reeves in the autobiography which he contributed to "M. A. P." in the early days of the paper. My readers, I am sure, will be pleased to have some of that charming chapter of memories recalled. Who so well able to tell of a man's life as the man himself?

This is the description of his very earliest musical days, as the great tenor wrote it for M. A. P.: In early childhood (wrote Mr. Sims Reeves) my father, who was a music master, took me into the elements of music. And very stormy were the elements—not at all like the pleasant region where St. Cecilia is supposed to dwell. It was the custom for me to have to rise at five o'clock and plunge at once into Handel's scores, reading them all from figured bass. The pianoforte—one of the prim, stiff high-backed old style—the violin, and other instruments shared part of these early hours. My aunt, on the mothers side, was a good player of the pianoforte, and she would give me the finishing touches after my father had drilled me in Czerny and Jousse. Then, for singing, my father possessed some books of the ancient Italian masters. From these it was my business to learn by rote the answers to a long string of questions upon the vocal art—such as how to breathe without spasmodic efforts, how to sing particular notes how to place the tone in the mouth and other points; all of which to judge by the performances of many modern singers seem now either to be unknown or incapable of practice.

He was indeed a "wanderkind," and his first guineas came to him earlier in life than to most men of his profession; After the ordeal of the early morning, school summoned me to other tasks; at night I had to return to my music and singing. When I was tall enough to stand on a chair and be seen I earned my guinea frequently at parties given by the local military families at wool wich, for it was needful that my precocity as a child performer should bring money into the not too well plenished purse at home. This Spartan training continued until I was given the choir-mastership of North Cray Church, "setat" 14. Forty pounds a year was the salary, and I considered myself no small beer at the money.

Mr. Sims Reeves paid the following tribute in these pages to his father's influence upon his career. here let me introduce the first personel pronoun. At my time of life it may be considered a marval that I am able to sing steady, firm tones, to sustain them without tremolo, and to give adequate expression to a song. Whatever have been the endowments of Nature in regard to my voice, it is indisputable, to my mind, that the rules which my father so thoroughly ground into me—even at the expenditure now and then of the blood at my finger-tips, drawn by his violin bow which used to come whack when I made a blunder—that these rules and maxims, which I have never forgotten, in a great measure built up my voice, and have been the means of enabling me so long to preserve its vigour and expressiveness.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	0	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	7	0	20
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	1	28
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	6
Total	13	4	93
Total plague deaths to date...	89,076	66,276	
Same date last year	22	20	116

PLAGUE IN POONA.

The following are the plague returns of the Poona City from the 18th to 19th November:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Shukurwar	5	4
Ganj	3	3
Raviwar	2	2
Budhwar	1	0
Narayan	1	0
Shanvar	1	1
Nana	1	2
Raste	2	2
Kasba	4	2
Somwar	2	2
Total..	22	18

The total mortality was 22.

HIGH COURT—November 22.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

(87-00—Madhawjee V—Ladha Keshav vs Laljee Doongersey and another—Tyabjee D and Co. Part heard.

Long Causes

511-00—In person—Adam Radardina vs Hajee Osman Sullemman and another—Thakurdas D C and H.

522-00—Crawford B and Co—Sitabai widow and another vs Vasantrao Nana Moroba and another—Captain and V.

526-00—N M Cama—Ardesir Nowrojee Thoothi vs Hajee Abdulla Hajee A satar Noorani—Tyabjee D and Co.

555-00—Captain and V—Hajee Oosman Abba vs Pranjivandas Kalidas and another—Thakurdas and Co.

426-00—Unwalla and P—Raichand Krishnajee and others vs Manordas Kevalias and others—Hormusjee and R.

273-00—Shamrao and M—Burjiwan Narondas vs Edward Charles Obrien—Smetham B and N.

184-99—Payne G S and M—Abba Gunny vs Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Oomer Chotani and others—A F Turner, F and D, R and B, and Captain and V.

185-99—Payne G S and M—Abba Gunny vs Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Oomer Chotani and others—A F Turner, F and D, R and B and C and V.

677-99—Payne G S and M—Anandibai vs Jaitha Ramjee and others—Hiral I M and M.

165-00—In person—Ramchand Baniram and another vs Savanram Sujiram and others—K B Mehta, Thakordas and Co.

118-93—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Juwar vs Enell spinner and others—Payne G S and M.

397-00—Framjee and D—Alladinbhai Dama an vs Mankoobai widow and others—K B Mehta.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.

For Judgment,

666-93—Edgelow G and W—Aishabai vs Hajee Seedick Hajee Ebrahim—Ardasir H and D and Co.

331-00—Bicknell M and M—Mathuradas Cullianji vs Jadhawjee Purmanand and another—Payne G S and M on motion.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

266-96—Captain and V—Bai Jetabai vs Vurdhwan Munsey and another—Ardeshir H D and Co and M J and M—Part heard.

559-00—N M Cama—Sha Kuverjee Khimjee and another vs Haji Vali Haji Ismail—Little and Co. Short Cause.

68-2362-00—S B and Noble—Dhurmaji Shimraji vs Boodibai and others—Arde hir H D and Co. Part heard.

318-99—Captain and V—Keshrinath Gopinath and others vs Dheenanath Sitanath and others—Khunderao and S, B V and K, and D and D—Part heard.

708-99—Captain and V—Pundilik Gungadhar Padey vs Luxmibai and others—Shamrao and M. Part heard.

715-98—Hiralal M and M—Tricumdas Meghraj vs Khimchand Jethmal and another—M N Saklatwalla.

357-00—Ardesir H and D—Vardhman Mansey vs Bhatcoorbhoo Rattansey and others—Captain and V.

574-00—Smetham B and N—Bai Rajkoovorbai and others vs Gordhandas Scondersdas—Mansukial D and J.

2-00—R P Mehta—Krishnajee V Limajee vs Bai Doorga and another—P P Bharucha and J and R.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 21ST OF NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Rajkot, the pressure changes have been small and unimportant. The distribution is slightly irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are north-easterly on the Coromandel Coast, while calms and easterly and south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light.

The variations of both the day and night temperature remain much the same as yesterday. The highest temperature in the shade was 97° at Ratnagiri and the lowest 54° at Lahore and Jubulpore.

Humidity changes are small, and the skies are more or less cloudy in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, Ceylon, Rajputana and on the Malabar Coast.

About half an inch of rain has fallen at Negapatam and Trichinopoly, about a quarter of an inch at Coimbatore and Madras, and a few drops at Bangalore, Jeypore and Delhi.

The weather is slightly favourable for scattered rain in South Madras and Rajputana.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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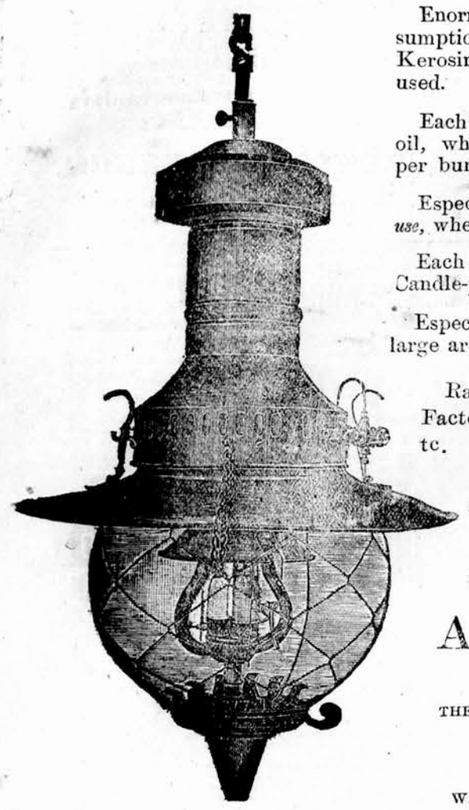

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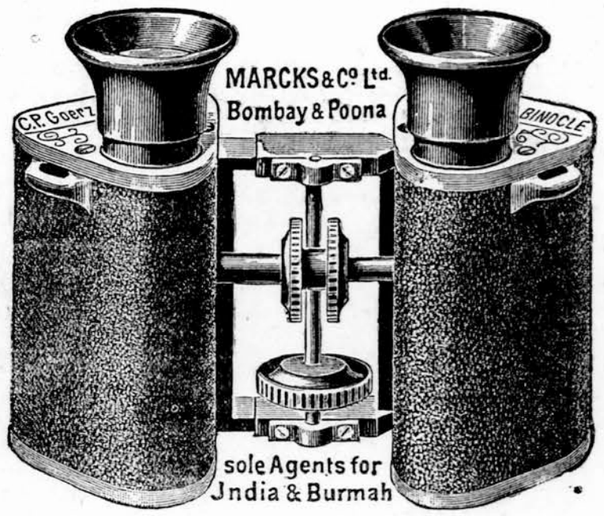

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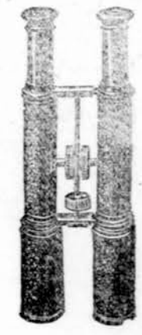

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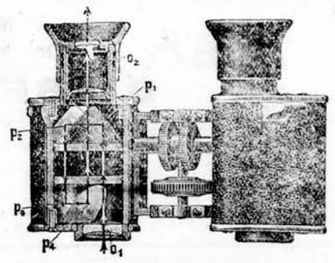

Section of glass showing course of Rays of Light through the Prisms.

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